

THE WEEKLY VALLEY HERALD

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Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	1 year.
1 inch	\$75	1.25	2.00	4.00	10.00
2 inch	1.25	2.00	3.25	6.00	14.00
3 inch	1.75	2.75	4.50	8.00	18.00
4 inch	2.00	3.25	5.00	9.00	22.00
5 inch	2.25	3.50	5.25	10.00	24.00
6 inch	2.50	3.75	5.50	11.00	26.00
7 inch	2.75	4.00	5.75	12.00	28.00
8 inch	3.00	4.25	6.00	13.00	30.00
9 inch	3.25	4.50	6.25	14.00	32.00
10 inch	3.50	4.75	6.50	15.00	34.00
11 inch	3.75	5.00	6.75	16.00	36.00
12 inch	4.00	5.25	7.00	17.00	38.00
13 inch	4.25	5.50	7.25	18.00	40.00
14 inch	4.50	5.75	7.50	19.00	42.00
15 inch	4.75	6.00	7.75	20.00	44.00
16 inch	5.00	6.25	8.00	21.00	46.00
17 inch	5.25	6.50	8.25	22.00	48.00
18 inch	5.50	6.75	8.50	23.00	50.00
19 inch	5.75	7.00	8.75	24.00	52.00
20 inch	6.00	7.25	9.00	25.00	54.00
21 inch	6.25	7.50	9.25	26.00	56.00
22 inch	6.50	7.75	9.50	27.00	58.00
23 inch	6.75	8.00	9.75	28.00	60.00
24 inch	7.00	8.25	10.00	29.00	62.00
25 inch	7.25	8.50	10.25	30.00	64.00
26 inch	7.50	8.75	10.50	31.00	66.00
27 inch	7.75	9.00	10.75	32.00	68.00
28 inch	8.00	9.25	11.00	33.00	70.00
29 inch	8.25	9.50	11.25	34.00	72.00
30 inch	8.50	9.75	11.50	35.00	74.00
31 inch	8.75	10.00	11.75	36.00	76.00
32 inch	9.00	10.25	12.00	37.00	78.00
33 inch	9.25	10.50	12.25	38.00	80.00
34 inch	9.50	10.75	12.50	39.00	82.00
35 inch	9.75	11.00	12.75	40.00	84.00
36 inch	10.00	11.25	13.00	41.00	86.00
37 inch	10.25	11.50	13.25	42.00	88.00
38 inch	10.50	11.75	13.50	43.00	90.00
39 inch	10.75	12.00	13.75	44.00	92.00
40 inch	11.00	12.25	14.00	45.00	94.00
41 inch	11.25	12.50	14.25	46.00	96.00
42 inch	11.50	12.75	14.50	47.00	98.00
43 inch	11.75	13.00	14.75	48.00	100.00
44 inch	12.00	13.25	15.00	49.00	102.00
45 inch	12.25	13.50	15.25	50.00	104.00
46 inch	12.50	13.75	15.50	51.00	106.00
47 inch	12.75	14.00	15.75	52.00	108.00
48 inch	13.00	14.25	16.00	53.00	110.00
49 inch	13.25	14.50	16.25	54.00	112.00
50 inch	13.50	14.75	16.50	55.00	114.00
51 inch	13.75	15.00	16.75	56.00	116.00
52 inch	14.00	15.25	17.00	57.00	118.00
53 inch	14.25	15.50	17.25	58.00	120.00
54 inch	14.50	15.75	17.50	59.00	122.00
55 inch	14.75	16.00	17.75	60.00	124.00
56 inch	15.00	16.25	18.00	61.00	126.00
57 inch	15.25	16.50	18.25	62.00	128.00
58 inch	15.50	16.75	18.50	63.00	130.00
59 inch	15.75	17.00	18.75	64.00	132.00
60 inch	16.00	17.25	19.00	65.00	134.00
61 inch	16.25	17.50	19.25	66.00	136.00
62 inch	16.50	17.75	19.50	67.00	138.00
63 inch	16.75	18.00	19.75	68.00	140.00
64 inch	17.00	18.25	20.00	69.00	142.00
65 inch	17.25	18.50	20.25	70.00	144.00
66 inch	17.50	18.75	20.50	71.00	146.00
67 inch	17.75	19.00	20.75	72.00	148.00
68 inch	18.00	19.25	21.00	73.00	150.00
69 inch	18.25	19.50	21.25	74.00	152.00
70 inch	18.50	19.75	21.50	75.00	154.00
71 inch	18.75	20.00	21.75	76.00	156.00
72 inch	19.00	20.25	22.00	77.00	158.00
73 inch	19.25	20.50	22.25	78.00	160.00
74 inch	19.50	20.75	22.50	79.00	162.00
75 inch	19.75	21.00	22.75	80.00	164.00
76 inch	20.00	21.25	23.00	81.00	166.00
77 inch	20.25	21.50	23.25	82.00	168.00
78 inch	20.50	21.75	23.50	83.00	170.00
79 inch	20.75	22.00	23.75	84.00	172.00
80 inch	21.00	22.25	24.00	85.00	174.00
81 inch	21.25	22.50	24.25	86.00	176.00
82 inch	21.50	22.75	24.50	87.00	178.00
83 inch	21.75	23.00	24.75	88.00	180.00
84 inch	22.00	23.25	25.00	89.00	182.00
85 inch	22.25	23.50	25.25	90.00	184.00
86 inch	22.50	23.75	25.50	91.00	186.00
87 inch	22.75	24.00	25.75	92.00	188.00
88 inch	23.00	24.25	26.00	93.00	190.00
89 inch	23.25	24.50	26.25	94.00	192.00
90 inch	23.50	24.75	26.50	95.00	194.00
91 inch	23.75	25.00	26.75	96.00	196.00
92 inch	24.00	25.25	27.00	97.00	198.00
93 inch	24.25	25.50	27.25	98.00	200.00
94 inch	24.50	25.75	27.50	99.00	202.00
95 inch	24.75	26.00	27.75	100.00	204.00
96 inch	25.00	26.25	28.00	101.00	206.00
97 inch	25.25	26.50	28.25	102.00	208.00
98 inch	25.50	26.75	28.50	103.00	210.00
99 inch	25.75	27.00	28.75	104.00	212.00
100 inch	26.00	27.25	29.00	105.00	214.00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per folio, first insertion, and 50 cents each subsequent insertion. Payment required on delivery of ad.

A legal folio is 200 ems solid matter. Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion.

Transient advertisements payable in advance.

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Official County Paper.

A. I. DU TOIT, Publisher.

F. E. DU TOIT, Editor.

STATEMENT

of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

of the COUNTY OF CARVER,

from

MARCH 1, 1875 TO MARCH 1, 1876.

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

In whose favor drawn.

March 1, 1875. Wm. Brinkhaus juror fees inquest 120

1875. On the body of J. Young 120

F. E. Du Toit juror fees Feb. 25 00

2 Chaska Town app. by Co. Board 150 00

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A. I. DU TOIT & CO., Proprietors.

VOLUME 14 CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876. NUMBER 33.

TERMS, \$1.50 Per Annum.

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CHASKA.

MINN.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The New United States Treasurer will not resign at present. The President and Secretary of the Treasury have specially requested him to remain.

The jack-rabbits in Sierra valley, California, have been starved out by the deep snow, and congregate in droves about the hay-stacks, where the farmers kill them by hundreds.

And now it is France which is getting exorbitantly inclined, and a grand world's fair is being projected for the year 1878. The idea is not fully ripe, but is taking body.

The Hudson river was discovered 200 years ago, and it is much to its credit that it has never since been guilty of anything that a well regulated river should be ashamed of.

A trapeze performer named Gurr fell from his trapeze last week, while performing in Ontario, and smashed a fiddle in the orchestra, himself receiving only a slight bruise. He did it like a fiddler.

Among other claims of greatness, Chicago claims to appreciate musical talent, and for that reason is very much hurt down in its little musical heart because Mme. Titiens returns to Europe without coming West.

In deciding the Grant Parish cases, under the enforcement law, the Supreme Court held that the federal government has not the power, and is not required to do more police duty in the States, and declared the law unconstitutional.

The telegraph says: "The peace in Mexico is again disturbed." Well, now, that is the crowning of meaningless despatches. No such thing as peace was ever known in Mexico since its invasion by Cortez. In the fifteenth century.

Mrs. Swishelm and her daughter Zoe have gone to Europe, where the latter will complete her musical education under the best masters. Miss Zoe gives great promise in the art divine, and may ere long be heard from in a professional way.

The halter is rarely so justly earned as it has been by the man Piper who murdered little Mabel Young in the Boston belfry, and the sentence which consigns him to a death at the rope's end has been passed by the Supreme Court of that state.

At least one citizen of Nebraska may live at his ease without fighting grasshoppers. It is a man named Webber who is thus fortunate, and he has just inherited a four million dollar fortune, unless he has fallen into the hands of some of New York's shyster-sharpers.

Stocking the Fox river with shad has proved a great success, and now some country editor away up in the northern part of Michigan, proposes to stock Lake Superior with whales. A very good idea, since Duluth and Superior City illustrate that its shores maintain elephants.

When Congress met in December, one of the subjects most urgently pressed for prompt action was a remedy for the bad blunder, made in the last hours of the previous session, by which postage on transient newspapers was doubled. But nothing has yet been done on that head, except to present bills and amendments which seem to go undiscussed and unconsidered.

The New York politicians say they are going to economize in city expenses, to the full extent of ten millions, the coming year. Ten millions is a great deal of money, even for New York. It is over ten dollars a head for every man, woman and child in the city. If ten millions can be saved now it could have been saved every year for the last ten, and is it any wonder that the city is poor and work scarce?

Why is it that the managers of bank-rail savings banks are allowed to escape judicial investigation for fraud? The poor laborer and the widow and orphan go to them and entrust their savings—their all, to the bank for safekeeping, and a day later the bank suspends. Every officer of the institution knows its condition when the money is taken. They know they are robbing the depositor of his all, yet they take it with a smile of innocence and purity.

There has been much talk of suppressing labor unions and conspiracies, but why not break up the coal operators' conspiracies by which not only the poor miners, but the whole country is annually victimized? All winter long the mines have been idle, and the cry has been "a scarcity of coal; put up the prices!" But now that spring has come and the demand ceased, the mines are again thrown open to get out a supply for a similar proceeding next winter.

During a recent revival excitement in the outskirts of Canon City, Colorado, a request was made for all who desired the prayers of the Church to rise. A shaggy old miner, burning with a desire to do his part, arose, and putting his hand down into his buckskin, meekly inquired, "How much will it be, boss?"

David Moulton cut and fatally wounded James Moody, his brother-in-law, in cotton township, Switzerland county, Ind., last Sunday evening, in a family row. Moulton fled.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Crimes, Criminals and Casualties.
The spring floods are reported to be unusually great, everywhere.

St. Louis had the heaviest snow storm of the season on the 29th ult.

The Chicago whisky crooks have been declared guilty on four counts.

A snow storm at Buffalo, on the 29th ult., detained all trains from four to six hours.

A Brooklyn bank teller has absconded with \$25,000 belonging to the Fulton Bank.

The Fort Street Presbyterian church, at Detroit, was destroyed last week, with all its contents.

Bismarck had a wife-shooting tragedy last week, but names are suppressed "for obvious reasons."

A young man was burned to death by the explosion of the gas works of the Tremont House, Chicago.

The steamer Jorad was lately wrecked in the Arabian sea with five hundred pilgrims on board, of which only three escaped.

Hopkinton, Mass., has lost a \$200,000 boot and shoe factory by fire, and Pittsburgh a large block with goods valued, all told, at \$100,000.

Four boilers exploded in the Fletcher mill, Providence, R. I., killing two men and wounding several others. A boiler also exploded near Sand Ridge, Pa., killing four men.

The direct ocean cable has parted again, forty to sixty miles off Rye Beach, and it is supposed to have been broken purposely for the benefit of the old cable company.

During a recent storm in Brooklyn a house was blown down, and a woman and a little boy killed. A steamer and two barges were sunk in the Hudson, and the fast mail train was delayed three hours.

The emigrant ship, Strathmore, from London to New Zealand, struck a rock in the South Pacific in July last, and sunk. Forty-four persons were drowned, and the remainder have just been rescued from a rocky island where they have lived on birds and birds' eggs for six months. Their suffering has been terrible.

Before the House sub-judicial committee, on the 28th ult., Gen. McCook testified that a house was presented to Gen. Reynolds by army contractors in San Antonio, and that citizens agreed to raise \$25,000, with the understanding that that sum would bring headquarters of the department of Texas there. He did not know whether the money was collected.

Alvin Leighton and other post traders testified that Gov. Hendricks received a large sum for obtaining a post tradership, which \$200 a month was contributed to O'Connell Grant.

Personal, Impersonal and Political.
Ex-Gov. Jas. E. Smith, of Rhode Island, died on the 27th ult.

The Scotch and Irish rifle teams will be at the Centennial, but no English team.

Hoffman Atkinson, of West Virginia, has received the appointment of Secretary of Education at St. Petersburg.

A Berlin dispatch says the czar is to retire the czarowitz being made regent and temporarily invested with the full sovereign power.

Gen. Crook's victory over Crazy Horse was a complete one, and many of the Indians must starve, as all their provisions were destroyed.

The Reeves story about Bristow has been effectively laid on the shelf by Reeves making an affidavit that it was all a lie, told when he was drunk.

The majority of the English ministry on the Irish borough bill—the latest test vote in the house of commons, was only 13—the vote being 179 against 166.

At a meeting of the London (Eng.) school board, Sir Charles Reed, chairman, announced that he would sail May 6th for Philadelphia as the English representative in the educational section of the centennial exhibition.

Gov. Ames simplified the Louisiana question by unconditionally resigning his office. He says he finds himself connected with a hostile legislature, and is baffled in all his efforts to carry out his plans for the benefit of the State, and he asked that the impeachment articles be dropped after which he would resign, which was done.

News From the National Capital.
Gen. Custer gave testimony before the investigating committee showing a more shameful system of corruption among the post traders of the Sioux country and various politicians.

Ex-minister Schenck made a lengthy statement before the Emma Mine committee on the 29th ult. and was cross examined at length, but the only result appreciable was that he claims large losses where the committee seems to think him the gainer.

Gen. Sherman, after a long interview with President Grant, announced that the headquarters of the army would be in Washington hereafter. It is asserted that Gen. Sherman had any difficulty with the President, but could not get along with Secretary Belknap, who now being out of the way, there is no obstacle to his return.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered two very important decisions; one declaring the "Force bill," to be unconstitutional, and the other, that the unconstitutional provisions of the act extending the limits authorized by the 15th amendment. The other is affirming the decision of the lower courts discharging the Grant county Ku Klux, because Congress has provided appropriate legislation for the punishment of offenses charged in the indictment.

Miscellaneous News Items.
Work has been resumed in the Philadelphia Reading coal mines.

The National Campaign.
The Pennsylvania Republican convention was held at Harrisburg, on the 28th ult., and a platform adopted of resolutions attacking the Democratic party for subversion shown to leaders of the late confederacy, and charging the southern Democracy with conspiracy to coerce voters. The platform says the remedy for the present emergency of our industries is in a higher tariff, and presents the name of Gov. Hartranft to the consideration of the national convention for nomination to the Presidency. The delegates were instructed to give Gov. H. their constant and united support.

The Ohio Republican convention was largely attended. Gen. Lee, of Toledo, made a speech in which he warmly urged united action to secure the nomination of Gov. Hayes for President. M. M. Barnes was nominated for secretary of state, and W. W. Boynton for supreme judge. A platform was adopted renewing the pledge to the Republican party, favoring retrenchment and reform, and declaring the true standard of value, and advocating such continuance of that policy of finance as shall equalize the value of coin and paper money as can be done without injury to business or trade. The platform expresses full confidence in the honesty and ability of Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, and presents his name to the national convention for the nomination to the Presidency.

The Republicans of Vermont met at Burlington and selected delegates to the national convention. The platform adopted renews the usual form of allegiance to party, supports the laws, opposes the reform, and opposes any step backward, repeats the declaration "let no guilty man escape," and demands that the national candidates of the party be men of tried integrity, who will carry out the policy of reform and preserve inviolate the great principles of the war.

Commercial Matters.
St. Paul April 3.
Grain—Corn is in rather dull demand. Good is saleable to dealers at 31-1/2-32c. Hard is firm at 42-43c. Oats are steady and in good demand. Bulk, oats, mixed, on track, sell to dealers at 27-28c.

Butter—Shippers of firkin butter are becoming excited, but without sufficient cause, so far as can be ascertained by correspondence with Eastern dealers. It is true that Eastern markets are poorly supplied with butter, but there does not appear to be any very strong demand for the commonest qualities, such as are generally shipped from Minnesota. Ordinary grades of store packed, in kegs, are to-day saleable to shippers at 17-18c, and the best qualities at 19-20c.

Eggs—No fresh lots are now offered at less than 17-18c, and the small amounts arriving have quickly sold at the price since Friday morning.

CONGRESS.

The Senate on the 27th ult., passed a resolution setting apart the 14th of April next as a holiday for government employees to allow them to witness the unveiling of Lincoln monument. Another bill was offered for the regulation of 84 close postal routes, and a bill for a toll bridge across the Mississippi at La Crosse was reported favorably. The consular and diplomatic bill as passed by the House was next taken up, and the salaries of the ministers to England, France, Germany, and Russia, which the House had fixed at \$10,000, were raised to \$12,000. A bill for the removal of the St. Louis and the St. Paul and Northern Pacific R.R. to its former position, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Willis, in the House, introduced a bill for funding the national debt in 4 per cent. bonds. Mr. Payne moved to suspend the rules and pass the finance bill, known as the "Payne bill." The motion was lost by a vote of 61 yeas and 156 nays, of which 66 were Democrats and 150 were Republicans.

In committee of the whole the silver resumption question was considered at length, but no vote reached. The debate was quite lengthy and spirited, being participated in by Randall, Townsend, Garfield, and others.

A bill passed the Senate, on the 28th, removing political disabilities from S. J. Shofon, of Mississippi. Amendments were offered including names of persons who have not applied for pardon, and the chairman of the Judiciary committee stated that it was a rule of the committee to consider no case until application was made by the person interested, and satisfactory evidence received that the applicant had behaved himself since the war.

In the House, a bill was passed establishing the census of Shelbyville as a port of delivery. The United States Marshal for the District of Columbia made application for the custody of Hallet Kilbourne, that he be tried in court for misdemeanor on five counts.

The House, by a vote of 32 to 192, refused to deliver up Kilbourne, who is the prisoner in the case of the "Columbia land pool investigation. On recommendation of the conference committee, the Red Cloud Sioux deficiency appropriation of \$150,000 was concurred in.

The Senate, on the 29th took definite action on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, refusing to concur in the House bill, which was wiped out by the bill as it passed the House, and every salary reduced was restored—35 to 1. Morton's Mississippi election-frauds bill was made the unfinished business of the day, and the Senate adjourned.

After the adoption of several resolutions upon the census bill, the House took up the bill to regulate the pay of army officers. Mr. Banning said the committee reporting the bill had acted in accordance with the advice of Gen. Sheridan, who said "cut off at the head and not the foot." The pay of general officers only was cut due to the bill, which was passed by a vote of 141 to 61.

Mr. Kasson of Iowa moved to amend the title of the bill to read: "A bill to punish the army of the United States for the gallant services rendered by it in preserving the Union. Mr. Banning made remarks reflecting upon Kasson's war record, and the amendment was rejected. Silver resumption was the next subject taken up. Among a large number of amendments proposed and rejected was one by Daniel Doolittle on the section providing for silver coin, after which the House adjourned.

The morning hour of the Senate, on the 30th, was spent in receiving resolutions and petitions, after which Morton's Mississippi resolutions were taken up. Mr. Bayard proposed to add a House committee to the five Senators in the commission. Mr. Boutwell in his reply made reference to the Democratic party as the cause of the Southern troubles, whereupon Bayard retorted, and a bitter personal debate followed, in which Bayard said he belonged to a loyal family and any one who charged disloyalty upon his family was a traitor. Senator Morton then took part in the debate in reply to Bayard.

The House adopted a resolution looking to an amendment of the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain. A bill was offered to carry into execution certain provisions of the 14th amendment. Articles of impeachment were presented against ex-Secretary Belknap, and ordered printed. The silver resumption bill was also under consideration, and several amendments were considered, all of which were rejected.

The Senate, on the 31st ult., devoted the entire day to consideration of Morton's Mississippi resolutions. Speeches were made by Bruce (colored), Key, Merrimon, Christianity and others, when the resolutions were adopted—37 to 19.

A memorial from women citizens of the United States was presented in the House, asking for women the right to vote in the District of Columbia. Mr. Banks said that one hundred years ago Mr. John Adams made a request for the rights of women to be secured in the organization of the government, and he wanted this petition to go upon the records as a memorial of that fact. It was ordered.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill for silver resumption, and it was passed by a vote of 122 against 100. 67 Republicans and 64 Democrats voting yes, and 13 Republicans and 87 Democrats voting no.

MINNESOTA SOFTS.

A Greenbank Convention at Owatonna, on the 29th ult.

A State Convention of Minnesota Softs was held at Owatonna on Wednesday March 29th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a National Convention at Minneapolis and nominating an electoral ticket. Only about fifty dozen counties were represented, and the actual participants in the Convention were between twenty and thirty.

E. Ayres of Washington county, J. Donnelly of Dakota, and A. E. Ball of Hennepin were the leading spirits. The following platform was adopted:

We, here assembled voters of the State of Minnesota, agree upon the following declaration of principles:

1. That the people constitute themselves the independent party of Minnesota and pledge themselves to separate, independent, political action.

2. That while we believe the currency of the nation should be of pure value, with gold, we believe this result can be reached by raising the value instead of decreasing the volume of such currency.

3. That it is the right and duty of the nation to create all the money used by its people, whether the same be gold, silver, nickel, copper or paper; that we are opposed to the delegation of such powers to corporations as individuals, believing that all the resulting advantages thereof should belong to the nation.

4. That to this end we demand the gradual withdrawal of the national bank notes, and the issue of new notes, as greenbacks, in the same or in lieu thereof of greenbacks of which the people will have the free use of taxation.

5. We demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act of 1875, believing the same to be most unjust and oppressive to the people, and that it has already brought large numbers of business men to bankruptcy, and the laboring classes to pauperism and suffering.

6. That the legal tender notes of the nation should be interchangeable—a national currency—of pure value, and of interest not to exceed 3 1/2 per annum.

7. That a real civil service reform should be inaugurated, and that the President should be elected for one term of four years.

8. That it is the right and duty of the Legislature to control money corporations in the interest of the people.

9. That we demand the most stringent retrenchment of expenditures of government, and the abolition of all unnecessary offices, and the reduction of salaries.

10. That we demand such revision of the tariff as will equalize taxation, and relieve the people of the burden of some of the burdens now resting upon it.

11. We demand that the present bonded debt of the State be refunded as rapidly as possible into registered, interchangeable bonds, that shall bear interest at low rate, not exceeding 3 1/2 per annum.

12. That we demand the present high prices of school text books as a serious tax upon education, imposed on rich and poor alike, for the benefit of look publishers and agents, and we demand such legislation as will furnish the children of the State with cheap and reliable text books, and little more than the actual cost of the same.

The following delegates to the Indianapolis Convention were nominated: Joseph Bennett, of Washington; James Goar of Rice; I. Donnelly of Dakota; Wm. Elliot of Olmsted; C. D. Sherwood of Fillmore; A. E. Ball of Hennepin; J. A. McCluskie of Washington; Dr. J. W. Johnson of Steele, and C. S. Kneeland of Dodge.

At large—C. D. Sherwood of Fillmore. Ignatius Donnelly of Dakota. District Electors—Wm. Elliot, of Olmsted; J. P. Schenck of Nicollet; E. Ayres of Washington.

A Case of Brutality.
Clark County, Ill., is loud in denunciations of a great crime committed within its borders, particulars of which are given in a special to the Chicago papers. A man named John Cottrell, some time last fall married a widow Melrose, who had two children, both boys, aged 7 and 10 respectively. Ever since the marriage the stepfather has behaved toward the children in the most brutal manner; frequently driving them away from home in the dead of night, when they usually took refuge with the neighbors, and compelling them to go without shoes on their feet, and really without clothing upon their backs. A few nights ago he got one of his freaks on and drove them out. They then fled to their uncle's, and started for their uncle's, in Crawford county. When ten miles below their home, in Clark county, the younger of the two boys gave out. His brother succeeded in getting him upon a piece of ground, and from there he and his brother, leaving him, went on to the house of a gentleman by the name of James Ham, where he was taken in. His stepfather had been in the habit of beating him and his brother whenever they told anything of his mistreatment, and it was some time before he would consent to tell of his own and his brother's sufferings. About this time a Mr. Sackdrider came up having found the younger brother dead where the elder had left him. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the child came to his death through the brutal treatment of his stepfather. With difficulty the community were restrained from lynching the stepfather, who is now under arrest.

Daring Burglary Nipped in the Bud.
Cincinnati Commercial, 28th ult.
Last evening, about 9 o'clock, Mr. M. Thurnauer, of No. 135 West Eighth street, stepped out of his residence, to get a glass of fresh beer across the way. During his absence for a few minutes the house was entered by a burglar, who visited the front room up stairs, and with a chisel broke open a drawer of the dressing bureau. From this place he took two ladies' gold watches, worth thirty or forty dollars apiece, six silver napkin rings, a pair of solitary diamond ear-rings, valued at \$400, a coral locket, a diamond cluster pin belonging to Mr. Thurnauer, valued at \$100, a cluster ring, valued at \$40, and

a dollar in money. There were in the drawer a roll of fifty-seven dollars in money and some articles of jewelry which the thief did not get. He was apparently in a hurry.

The drawer near the lock was searched and Rhode Island took upon the thief that a candle had been used. The gas was not burning.

The thief was heard by a lady of the family, and an alarm was given, but in the confusion the fellow decamped unobserved. It is thought he must have gone in and out by the front door, the night latch of which had been sprung by Mr. Thurnauer when he went in.

Worse Than Minnesota Blizzards.

Springfield Republican March 28.
Further reports of the great storm of Saturday show that the damage done in New England was not exaggerated, and in several places it was the most violent and destructive storm for nearly half a century.

The loss in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island cannot be less than a million dollars, and undoubtedly a dozen or more persons were drowned. People of the manufacturing valleys of Connecticut and Rhode Island look upon the blow that has fallen upon them as a terrible calamity, particularly as many of them were deeply in debt before the storm; in consequence of the hard times, and a large number must now be out of work for a considerable period.

The feature of chief local interest was at Ludlow. Where the Broad-brook canal gave way on the farm of Zuri Whitney. The canal there is formed by building an embankment on a hill, and putting the water from the way to the road leading from Belchertown to Wilbraham, which it followed about 2,000 feet, and then ran off through the meadows to the brook.

The freshet in Worcester county towns have been much more serious than at first reported. The damage at Clinton by the going out of the Mossy pond dam is put at \$350,000. Seven large manufactures were destroyed. It had quite the Mill River accompaniment too. Though ample warning was given, it is now thought that two people were drowned in the houses that went down at Clinton. Fullerville, which was quite a thriving little settlement, is wiped out nearly as completely as was Skinnerville in the Mill river valley. The Cedar pond dam also went out, taking two bridges, one a stone arch on the road to Brimfield; but the mills below escaped with slight damage. Fred Austin was drowned at Webster while attempting to take the flush-beds of the Slater pond dam. Moulton's reservoir of 80 acres at Rutland was carried off, and the river at Ware did a little damage. Worcester was excited, yesterday, over the probable breaking of Paxton dam, the first of a series of dams in the valley of the Chert Valley; but though the water exalted itself, the disaster didn't come.

The whole loss in the region of Norwich is set down at \$550,000. So far as can be at present estimated, the loss by the destruction of property in the town itself is about \$112,000, which is under, rather than above the actual damage. The loss of life was chiefly in the vicinity of Norwich. A number of persons on the mill side of the river, at Belic were swept off by the giving way of the bridge. Of a party of five who attempted to cross in a boat, four were drowned—Joseph LaPiere, Marcia Perry, Mary Smith, and a girl named McCaffrey. Another plan barely saved by a number of men holding another's hands and forming a chain out into the stream. Dr. Chas. Sweet, of Lebanon, the well-known bone-setter, was drowned while attempting to cross Hopedale river, and Joseph Bennett went down with a dam at North Windham. At Tatville, Joseph Blackman, 25 years old, was caught in a great mass of timber, while trying to save some property, and was carried away, his wife, with a great crowd of country people, and Mrs. Coleman, at Versailles, got so excited while being taken from a house partly under water that she dropped her child only a fortnight old, and it was drowned. Ashton, R. I., reports a boy 12 years old, drowned.

The ravages of the storm were by no means so great along the Connecticut Valley road as in other parts of the state, but that section was not exempt. Early Sunday morning the water rose so high at East Windsor hill as to overflow and break way the race-way to the saw and grist mill of J. W. Stoughton & Son, undermining and letting down a part of the saw-mill. Men were at work all day, and teams put on at night, to pump the water and save the other buildings.

Death of the Noted Horse Hambletonian.
Rysdyk's Hambletonian, probably the most noted horse in the world, died last week at Rysdyk's estate at Chester, and as it was the wish of his late owner, Mr. Rysdyk, that the horse should be buried on the estate, a grave was dug for him yesterday afternoon behind the barn where he lived so long. A large box was made for his body, and he was buried yesterday in it. Mr. Rysdyk, that the horse should be buried on the estate, a grave was dug for him yesterday afternoon behind the barn where he lived so long. A large box was made for his body, and he was buried yesterday in it. Mr. Rysdyk, that the horse should be buried on the estate, a grave was dug for him yesterday afternoon behind the barn where he lived so long. A large box was made for his body, and he was buried yesterday in it.

Hambletonian, was foaled in 1849. He was bred by Jonas Seely, of Sugar Loaf, Orange county, and sold in the fall of the same year, with his dam, to W. M. Rysdyk for \$125. He was never trained, but as a sire of trotters he stood far above all competitors in this or any past generation.

The first colt of any merit that he produced was Fillmore, afterward called George Wilkes, which gave him great notoriety; but Dexter (the king of trotters) following soon afterward gave Hambletonian such renown that mares from all sections of the country were sent to him, and the demands for his services increased at such a rate that his owner, Mr. Rysdyk, raised his price several from \$100 to \$500, which rate continued to the time of his death.

The horse was said to have been possessed of considerable speed; but, like his sire, Abdullah he never showed it in public. There was a story current some years ago that being on Long Island in his 4-year-old form, he was taken on the Union course, and there, in a private trial, trotted a mile very low in the forties. But whether he could trot fast or not makes little difference. He produced at least 100 sons and daughters that could trot fast, fifty of his sons being now in the stud, getting trotters in ever State in the Union.

A Battle Creaker (the happy possessor of a pine tree shilling of 1652,

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

BROAD WAGON WHEELS.

A correspondent of the practical Farmer says: Proprietors of farm wagons and carts the wheels of which are made with narrow rims, have no adequate idea of the amount of feed and flesh of teams that would be saved if the wheels of their vehicles were provided with rims three to five inches broad. Of course, where the ground is hard, no perceptible advantage will appear in favor of broad-rimmed wheels. But when hauling manure over soft ground, or hauling loads of grain and hay from the fields where the wheels sink only two or three inches into the soil, if the rims of common wagon wheels are four or five inches broad on the periphery, a team will draw fully one-third more per load than if the rims were of the usual width.

I am accustomed to keep only one horse on my cattle farm, which does all the teaming, plowing, and other work. When the reliable law in driving the rims of wheels of usual breadth would sink in the soil four or five inches, even when the load would weigh only 700 to 800 pounds. If the rims were broader, the reasoning is that the horse would be able to draw nearly one-half more per load without exerting any more force. In order to put this conjecture to a practical test, I purchased an old wagon for \$10, the spokes, hubs, axle-rims and springs of which were nearly as good as new. A set of bent rims for the four wheels was purchased in New York City for \$3. The rims were one and a half inches deep by three and a half broad. The expense of putting the new rims on the old spokes was \$2. Iron for the new rim one-fourth of an inch thick by three and a half broad, cost \$2.75. The blacksmith asked \$1 per wheel for setting the tire, which was an exorbitant price. Bent, old, and red tire, \$1.30. The amount in all to \$24.25. I did the painting and made the box for the wagon myself, when I would have been doing nothing. On this wagon with broad-rimmed wheels the old horse will draw a ton of coal or stone with the same force, to wit: the same as he would take to draw ten to twelve hundred pounds on the other wagon, the wheels of which have narrow rims. When hauling manure from the bog-meadow, he will take more and larger loads than he can draw in the other wagon. When passing over soft ground, where his feet sink in the depths of the hoofs, the broad rims roll along over the surface as if there was no load on the wagon. There is a great advantage in having the rims of farm wagons broad, say four inches for two-horse wagons.

FANCY MATS FOR FLOORS.
Take a piece of canvas, of the size desired, such as coffee sacks are made. Cut a quantity of black and colored cloth in circles of various sizes, making sufficient, when one is laid upon another, to cover the entire mat. Sew the large lower ones down on the canvas, and the upper ones keep in place by taking four stitches from the center across each side, using coarse colored cord or twine; finish by making tufts of raveled carpet, yarn or zephyr on the top of each cluster of circles, using various bright colors. To make these, pass a strand up through the center, and winding a quantity of cord or twine, or a piece of a piece of card, lay the bunch across the top of a circle, and passing the needle and strand down through it again, near the spot where it was drawn up, pull it firmly down until the tuft is drawn together, when fasten by taking a stitch or two on the under side, and proceed to the next circle. When all are done clip the tufts into round half balls or buttons. These mats may be made of old cloth, and are not only very handsome but durable.

Another good mat is made by taking a piece of Brussels or ingrain carpet for a center, then finishing with a border of cloth of any and every description, plaited together in broad bands, and sewing this long piece and braided strip round and round the mat until of desired size. Coffee sacks, worked in with coarse yarn or strips of bright cloth, making figures, flowers, etc., are really handsome when carefully done.

COOKING FOR HEALTH.

There is no more important branch of "preventive medicine" than cooking. Bad cooking may cause a dwindling of the race, ruination of the temper, and deterioration of the morals. Good cooking, on the other hand, is accompanied by national prosperity and domestic bliss. So say the promoters of the national training school of cookery, who are undoubtedly right in the main, and are deserving of all imaginable success. Now cooking is both an art and a science. For its progress as an art we are not generally concerned, although our profession would undoubtedly suffer in pocket should fine art cookery go out of fashion. "Elegant" dishes are generally of a nice soup, and the fore-runners of blue pills and other correctives. The bulk of people live in big cities, and if we were asked to name the most preponderant characteristic of our urban population, we should surely reply "dyspepsia." Those who spend their days in dark offices, chambers, or consulting rooms, and keeping their noses everlastingly upon their respective grindstones, seldom know that digestion should wait in appetite. Hitherto their dinners have not been so skillfully prepared as to demand the least possible effort from a jaded stomach; but let us hope that the national disgrace of indigestibility will no longer mar the brightness of our hospitality, and the number of patent medicines which are sold so largely in this country as aids to digestion will undergo a rapid diminution.—Ex.

A veterinary surgeon writes to the Country Gentleman that his experience with sawdust is that it is the best bedding to be had for horses or cattle. It is superior to straw in many respects. It is a much better absorbent than straw, and much cleaner. For a paving horse it is much better, as it displaces the bedding only where the foot touches the floor of the stall, while straw, being long, is displaced generally by the act of pawing.

A Scotch minister, who was famed for his dryness in the pulpit called on one of his aged hearers; and, as usual, partook of a cup of tea. He remarked to the guide wife that her teapot ran very slowly. "Deed, aye," quoth the guide wife, "it's like yerse!" It has an "uncle" had delivery.

MINNESOTA NEW ITEMS.

Long Prairie has organized a "farmers' and mechanics' club."

The officers of the Swede college, located at St. Peter, have determined to go on and complete the building. Nearly 15,000 bushels of wheat was taken in at the Carver elevators during the week ending Saturday, March 25th.

Rev. M. N. Adams, of St. Peter, has been appointed chaplain in the U. S. army, and is stationed at Fort Gibson Indian Territory.

Maple sugar has appeared in the city markets with every fly speck, and so forth, strained out by the gossamer meshes of the squaws' dirty stockings.

The Stillwater Gazette thinks every city should have a coat of arms, and suggests as a design for Stillwater the representation of a citizen mortgaging his home to pay his taxes.</

QUEER SUPERSTITIONS.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

The belief in spirits affords the best explanation for a set of customs no less curious than disagreeable and ridiculous. We allude to the world-wide superstitions connected with spitting and sneezing. Many Englishmen spit if they meet a white horse, a squinting man, or a single magpie, or if, inadvertently, they step under a ladder, or wash their hands in the same basin with a friend. In Lancashire, boys spit over their fingers before beginning to fight; travelers on leaving home spit on a stone and throw it away; market people spit on the first money they receive. In the day, uppermost, are to foreshow the result of a coming battle. Indeed, this unpleasant habit seems a universal charm for bringing good luck or averting bad; but for what conceivable reason than that the mouth was once regarded as the portal by which evil spirits got into a man, and by which alone they could be forced to make their exit? The Messianians used to make spitting and nose-blowing a part of their religion, for they hoped thereby to free themselves from the demons with which they fancied the air to be full.

This single case contains, probably, the key to all the others. But why should sneezing be so generally regarded as a bad omen, and one to be averted, if possible, by felicitations and blessings? One explanation is, that as it was the sign of returning convalescence during the plague at Athens, congratulations were offered when a crisis was passed; another, that during a great plague that raged in Germany in the sixteenth century, and began its fatal course with a fit of sneezing, it was usual to exclaim, "May God help you now," as soon as the sad death-signal was heard. But the cause lies far wider extent and older lineage than such explanations imply, and the only possible hypothesis is one that adapts itself to all races and all times. In New Zealand a mother repeats a charm when her child sneezes, lest an evil result in consequence, and English nurses do just the same. In the Netherlands, a sneeze gives a witch power over a person, unless some one invoke a blessing from heaven, and in these facts, probably, lies the real explanation. For, taking into account that every bodily derangement is regarded by savages as possession by evil spirits, and that sneezing is always the precursor of those temporary bodily derangements, often very severe, which we know as "colds," may it not be that in those early times, when to precede in the same as to cause, a sneezing fit was set down as a sign or cause of such a possession, and charms were employed to counteract its effects.

If a cold was ever held to be a bewitchment, we can understand the use of charms and blessings at the earliest stage of the premonitory symptoms. As an involuntary act, a sneeze would, like all other natural phenomena, be a portent significant of, and entailing, a series of consequences; and in course of time, as men improved in observation and distinctions, it would grow to be even auspicious under certain circumstances. Thus, in our own country, it is a good sign on some days of the week, but a bad one on others; and in Scotland an infant is under fairy spells until it sneezes, a belief apparently connected with the absurd idea of the incapacity of idiots to sneeze. In Greece, also, the distinctions drawn about it raised sneezing to an art; for while it was unlucky in the afternoon, or when food was being cleared away, or if it occurred three times, or more than four, or on the left-hand side, if it occurred among persons in deliberation, or two or four times, or in the morning, or on the right-hand side, it was accounted a lucky omen. We read that Themistocles, by a judicious sneeze on his right-hand side, surrounded his soldiers to fight, and Xenophon by a similar act in the middle of a speech was elected general. And on another occasion, a sneeze from a linesman just before a battle was considered so ominous that public prayers were deemed necessary in consequence.

EMPOLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Liverpool Mercury, of March 4, says: "The demonstration of an extraordinary empolement case took place on board the Allan steamer Moravian on Thursday last. In the afternoon the steamer was leaving the Mersey with a full complement of passengers for Portland. Just as she got under way, a river gig was seen approaching in all haste. In the bow of the boat was seen an aged man, who gestulated frantically to those on board to stop. The boat got alongside the steamer, and in a short time two of its occupants—a man about sixty years of age and a young man of about twenty-two—climbed on board the Moravian. The officers were naturally surprised at seeing the steamer boarded in that fashion; but noticing that the old man was in trouble, they received him courteously, and listened to his tale, which was to the effect that his wife—a woman of forty-eight, and the mother of grown-up children—had eloped with a young man of twenty-two, that they were on board the Moravian, en route for America; and the deserted husband and his son demanded that the Captain should send the runaway on shore. While the Captain was explaining that he had no power, the runaway wife happened to pass along the deck where the group were discussing the point. She recognized her husband. A fit of repentance seized her. She at once forgot her new love, and now only thought of the old. Exclaiming, 'Oh, John, are you here?' she embraced her husband and kissed him. Her son, too, she saluted in a most affectionate way. But while these preliminaries to a reconciliation were going on, the faithful wife's companion made his appearance on the scene, and placidly asked what it was all about? The deserted husband implored his fickle spouse to return to her home on Wednesday. This she consented to do, but made it a condition that the companion of her flight should be allowed to return with her. The husband accepted the terms thus dictated. The master of the Moravian, seeing that an arrangement had been come to, facilitated the return to the shore of the troublesome party who had, for a time, disturbed the decorum observed on board his steamer. When the party arrived at the stage they were joined

The boat flew like a sea-gull over the waves, the sun bright upon her sail. Bronze, left upon the rock, lifted his head and gave one long wail. It echoed woefully over the wide quiet waters. Nothing was in sight except that single little sail shining against the light, and flitting, flitting away. Bronze never moved, and his eyes never turned from the little boat that had gone and left him there. A little he-who-sneezed, a little he-who-sneezed, grow moist and glistened with the gleam of water, like eyes that fill with tears. Bronze never saw; he only watched the far off boat. A little he-who-sneezed, a little he-who-sneezed, and gathering in a frail, rippling edge of foam rolled up against the rock. And still he never saw, for still he watched the boat. A while, and the water grew in volume, and all around the tide rose silently about the rocks and stones, gliding and glancing in all the channels of the shore, until the sands were covered.

The waters rose till they touched the rock; but a noise came from the basket of weeds and shells, guarding the things which his mistress had left in his care, and with his eyes fastened on the sail which rose against the light on the distant horizon, he waited for death.

His mistress had not forgotten her faithful companion. As soon as she reached the fishing-smack where the sick woman was she begged the sailor to go back and see to Bronze. He went, and as he neared the rock he saw the heavy dog awaiting death. Just as the sailor, straining his weary arms to reach the shore, came in sight of it, a great wave surged over the dog, breaking upon him and sweeping him away. He rose, grasping in his teeth the basket of weeds and shells, and slowly through the gathering night to the fishing-smack, where Miss Gladys, as a ministering angel, was tending his ailing wife. With joy she welcomed the companion of her solitary wanderings, and when she heard the story of his faithfulness, even unto death, and to his joy, before faithful Bronze was sucked down by the hungry waves, he grasped his collar and pulled him, spent and panting, into the kitchen, grasping still the basket in his teeth. And then the sailor rowed wearily and slowly through the gathering night to the fishing-smack, where Miss Gladys, as a ministering angel, was tending his ailing wife. With joy she welcomed the companion of her solitary wanderings, and when she heard the story of his faithfulness, even unto death, and to his joy, before faithful Bronze was sucked down by the hungry waves, he grasped his collar and pulled him, spent and panting, into the kitchen, grasping still the basket in his teeth.

Three times he sank, three times he rose. The sea was now strong, and deep and swift of pace, rushing madly in; and he was cumbered with shells and the weighty basket with its sea-weeds, which yet he had never yielded because it had been entrusted to him by his mistress. The sailor, weary though he was, bent to the oar, while he shouted words of cheer to the brave dog battling with the waves. And to his joy, before faithful Bronze was sucked down by the hungry waves, he grasped his collar and pulled him, spent and panting, into the kitchen, grasping still the basket in his teeth. And then the sailor rowed wearily and slowly through the gathering night to the fishing-smack, where Miss Gladys, as a ministering angel, was tending his ailing wife. With joy she welcomed the companion of her solitary wanderings, and when she heard the story of his faithfulness, even unto death, and to his joy, before faithful Bronze was sucked down by the hungry waves, he grasped his collar and pulled him, spent and panting, into the kitchen, grasping still the basket in his teeth.

What Shall Be Expected of Wives?

From the Boston Journal.

Some husbands do not make their financial affairs a topic at home, and some better-halves know less of their own husbands' business than they do of their neighbors'. Some weeks since a lady was informed of her husband's suspension by reading the announcement in a paper which she accidentally took up in a store while waiting to have an order filled. Whether it was pride or fear that prompted the secrecy can not be stated, but what can be expected from wives in the way of true

economy if they are only silent partners in the matrimonial partnership? In 1887, a large jewelry firm sold a costly set of jewelry to a lady. The firm knew that her husband was in a failing condition, for the lady had been a long and profitable customer. When the partner told his clerk not to charge the set of which had been delivered, but to make a memorandum on the blotter, he paid the lady's integrity a high compliment. When her husband failed the jewelry came back with a note containing such terms that the dealer only regretted that a gift of the set would be construed as an insult.

Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

Y. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and is longer it is neglected the more you have to endure, and the more you are to be treated as a physician, who am daily assailed by scores of your sex, desire to tell you, that an annual course of treatment for their ailments would not only benefit them in the least, but they have become so used to their ailments that they almost made up their mind never to be treated again, or to be treated by any further treatment. They had died and have their sufferings ended and to live and suffer as they have. They are weary of their ailments, and are made worse by treatment. Of anything is discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful plan of treatment for you, a principle of which teach the reducing of the vitality of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment, the reverse of the one adopted for you, your case would be deplorable indeed. Lady sufferers, there is a better and more successful plan of treatment for you; more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system, and more in accordance with the latest medical science, and strong medicines I never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense would dictate, to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best investigating and nerves, compounded with special reference to your delicate system, such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praises from thousands of your sex. These languid, tiresome sensations, using you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, or to attend to your household duties, or that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continued strain upon your vitality that renders you irritable, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy, my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praises from thousands of your sex. These languid, tiresome sensations, using you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, or to attend to your household duties, or that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continued strain upon your vitality that renders you irritable, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy, my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praises from thousands of your sex.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

Standard remedies for all diseases of the system. Schenck's Pelvic Cure, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Lung and Liver Pills, and taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To cure those diseases which Dr. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Lung and Liver Pills are the most powerful in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the pleura or surface of the lung is inflamed, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal. To enable the Lung and Liver Pills to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Lung and Liver Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, and the lungs begin to heal. The Lung and Liver Pills are the most powerful in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the pleura or surface of the lung is inflamed, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal. To enable the Lung and Liver Pills to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Lung and Liver Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. 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(Continued from 2 page.)

S. B. Kohler, comr. for two days visiting poor farm 6 00

Sigri Olsson, pauper, for two months March & April 12 00

Hy Saverkool, pauper, for 1 month April to May 8 00

Margretha Reuser, pauper, for April as per order of comr. 5 00

Frederick Reuser, comr. for conveying Erick Johnson to poor farm 3 40

Holmes, Anderson and Sundin for goods for paupers as per order of comr. 16 20

Bruno Schubert for conveying Emilie Schmitt to poor farm 4 00

Chas. A. Schimpf for bed-stead and rocking chair for poor farm 8 25

Machine for pair of trousers for A. J. Carlson pauper 1 25

Gustav Mendenhall for transporting coffin to poor farm 2 00

Chas. Peterson for boarding Erick Johnson, pauper, 10 days 8 15

John H. Has, pauper, for attending sick pauper for Jan & Feb 27 00

Jack H. Has, pauper, for medicines furnished to D. Zimmerman 1 50

S. J. Nordrup, pauper, attending to pauper for Jan and March 24 00

S. J. Nordrup, pauper, attending to pauper for Jan and March 21 00

Wm. G. Griffin, pauper, attending to pauper for Jan and Feb 16 00

J. S. Richardson, pauper, attending to pauper for Jan and Feb 27 00

C. B. Ames, pauper, attending to the children of Mrs. Hauslaender 13 00

B. S. Miles, pauper, attending to Mary Hines pauper 5 00

Margretha Reuser, pauper, for the month of May 8 00

Hy Saverkool, pauper, for 1 month in full to June 8 00

Gerhard Deuss, pauper, for attending to pauper for Jan and March 8 00

Dr. Wm. A. Griffin, pauper, for attending to pauper 5 00

Lindelfer & Faber for goods furnished to pauper on poor farm 14 45

Agnes Surstrom, pauper, for the month of May and June 12 00

Mary Hines pauper, for 1 month in full to June 1 750

A. Leungas, pauper, for 2 months in full to May 13 12 00

J. P. Terrell, pauper, in full to May 15 as per resolution 13 50

Hy Saverkool, pauper, for 1 month in full to June 8 00

Gerhard Deuss, pauper, for attending to pauper for Jan and March 8 975

W. Wood, pauper, for the month of April 10 00

Gerhard Deuss, pauper, for attending to pauper for special relief per order of C. B. Kohler, comr. 10 00

Karl Muss, pauper, for special relief per order of S. B. Kohler, comr. 10 00

Marie Larson, pauper, for the month of May as per order of A. J. Carlson comr. 5 00

S. B. Kohler, comr. for 1 day visiting pauper in Watertown 3 00

R. Patterson, comr. for 2 days visiting pauper in Young America and poor farm 6 00

Frederick Reuser, for 1 day visiting pauper 3 00

Underwriters Ins. Co. N. Y. for premium on \$1000 on poor farm 19 50

Sigri Olsson, pauper, for the month of May and June 12 00

Wm. Dohman, pauper, for special relief as per order of comr. 10 00

Johann Kaufmann, pauper, for 1 month in full to July 3 00

Hy Saverkool, pauper, for one month in full to Dec 8 00

Dr. S. J. Nordrup, for services to pauper as per bill of Jan 3, 72 00

Gerhard Deuss, pauper, for hauling 2 trucks for a pauper to poor farm 2 00

And Schilling, for 300 feet common lumber for poor farm 475 00

Gerhard H. Schilling, for pair shoes for a pauper as per order 3 50

Lindelfer & Faber for goods furnished to pauper as per order of comr. 15 50

Dr. R. H. Lewis, for 4 visits to poor farm and extra medicines 18 00

Dr. Jacob H. Has, for 3 visits to poor farm and extra medicines 9 00

Dr. C. B. Ames, for medical attendance of P. Suddeth and Mrs. Hauslaender 6 00

James Slocum, Jr. for goods furnished to D. Zimmerman as per bill 2 05

Charles Mendenhall for coffin furnished for D. Zimmerman 7 00

Lindelfer & Faber for goods furnished to Wm. Dohman, pauper 2 03

Jos. Schimpf for taking care of D. Zimmerman as per bill 16 00

Gerhard Deuss, pauper, for attending to pauper for Jan and March 8 00

6 Maria Larson, pauper, for 2 months in full to Jan 10 00

Wm. Dohman, pauper, for special relief as per order of comr. 8 00

W. A. Griffin, pauper, fees in the matter of insanity of Lena Johnson 3 60

P. E. H. Fort, sheriff fees do 21 00

Agnes Surstrom, pauper, for the month of July as per order of comr. Carlson 6 00

Johann Kaufmann, pauper, for 1 month in full to Aug. 24 3 00

Karl H. Has, pauper, for 2 months as per order of S. B. Kohler comr. 10 00

E. Wood, pauper, for the month of June and July 10 00

Zetterberg, pauper, for special relief as per order of A. J. Carlson comr. 19 00

John Kitzmann, pauper, for special relief to child pauper treatment of his eyes 50 00

Anna Foster, pauper, for special relief as per order of comr. Patterson 15 00

C. B. Ames, pauper, for 2 visits to Clara Suddeth and medicines 3 00

5 Maria Larson, pauper, for 2 months Dec and Jan 10 00

Y. Wood, pauper, for 3 months Nov, Dec and Jan 15 00

8 Jos. Douders, pauper for 3 months Nov, Dec and Jan 9 00

Frederick Reuser, for 1 day visiting poor farm and pauper in Chaska town 4 00

15 John Kaufmann, pauper for 1 month in full to Jan 2 3 00

13 John Kitzmann, pauper, for special relief per order comr. 8 00

15 Anna Foster, pauper, for 1 month in full to Jan 2 8 00

29 Jno. Douders, pauper, for special relief per order of comr. Carlson 5 00

Gerhard Deuss, pauper, for attending to pauper and keeping 5 paupers for Dec 47 90

31 Adolph Loomans, pauper, for 3 months in full to Feb 12 00

Dr. Jacob H. Has, for 7 visits to Chaska pauper 7 00

Lindelfer & Faber, for goods furnished to pauper on poor farm 20 05

Feb. 1 Hy Saverkool, pauper for 1 month in full to March 8 00

7 E. H. Lewis, pauper, for 4 visits to pauper on poor farm and extra medicines 15 00

Dr. C. B. Ames, for 10 visits to M. Duncan pauper 10 00

For sink and stove pipes for poor farm as per bill 4 50

Chas. Zeyer for boarding G. Duncan, pauper, damage to bedding and making pair of pants 15 00

John Funk for 18 lbs zinc furnished for poor farm 2 88

Eggedin, Moers for coffin and box for G. Duncan pauper 8 00

Dr. C. B. Ames for medical attendance on Swan Nelson Louis Hill for conveying G. Duncan to the cemetery 2 00

C. A. Remmertz for watching G. Duncan while sick 9 00

8 J. P. Terrell, pauper, for 5 months in full to Feb 15th by order of comr. Board 45 00

G. Deuss, pauper, for attending to pauper and keeping 5 paupers in Jan 49 82

14 John Kitzmann, pauper, for special relief for Feb 8th to April 8th 10 00

29 Sigri Olsson for 2 months Jan and Feb 8 00

Ole Paulson for 2 months do 6 00

Total, \$3126,51

County Special Fund.

1875.

March 5 A. L. Du Toit & Co. pub for 1000 auditors tax statements as per bill 12 00

Tribune printing co for receipt books and clerk certificate books 60 75

Pioneer co for 2 tax judgments on blanks for assessors 45 30

L. Streukens auditor, for postage for office from Jan 5 to box rent 5 19

April 13 L. Streukens auditor, for telephone and express charges on blanks for assessors 1 70

Tribune printing co for plat book for register and 1000 receipts bound for treasurer 37 00

Franken & Staken for stationery for county offices as per bill 28 76

L. Streukens, for postage for office to March 13 6 24

Tribune printing co for bills for sheriff and clerk of dist court 3 50

St. Paul Press Co. for sundry blanks for judge of probate 15 00

Franz Roth, for saving 22 cord of wood and splitting part of it 28 00

L. Streukens, auditor for express charges on assessors blanks releases and letter heads 1 80

June 3 Tribune printing co for bills for auditors office and clerk dist court 13 00

Pioneer Co for books, blanks and assessment roll bill April 7 128 50

Pioneer Press co for blank releases assessment of damages and litigation 20 00

L. Streukens auditor for postage for office from April 24 4 55

Minneapolis Free Press for 1000 letter heads for auditor and clerk dist court 8 00

A. L. Du Toit & Co for 1000 auditors orders and statements of towns and districts and notice of teachers examination 21 30

H. S. Louis, for 2 boxes Colgate impregnated steel pens 5 00

L. Streukens, auditor for express charges on duplicates and census blanks 1 20

Franken & Staken for envelopes for office as per bill 4 10

Fr. Roth for saving 20 3 4 cord of wood for tax house 20 75

Aug 5 Theodore Ruediger for fixing and cleaning clock of auditors office 1 50

L. Streukens auditor, for express charges on abstract books package and box session laws 1 05

Minneapolis Tribune for reprinting abstract books and index grants and grantor 62 00

L. Streukens, auditor for postage for office from June 19 7 75

Hy Rietz on part payment of 35 cords of wood for tax house 70 00

Oct. 6 Pioneer Press co for 14 tax duplicates and tax statement book 67 00

L. Streukens, auditor, for express charges for book session laws and poll lists 1 05

Nov. 18 L. Streukens, auditor for postage for office from Sept 8 to date 4 40

Wm. Reuser, who sent for postage express charges and printing 8 85

Tribune printing co for blanks for judge of probate 14 20

Dec. 18 Jos. Frauke for stationery furnished as per bill 77 65

1876.

Jan. 10 Tribune printing co for binding 17 volumes sent books and printing 6 books treasurers receipts and day book 86 00

L. Streukens auditor for postage for office from Nov 18 and box rent 5 50

Feb. 4 L. Streukens auditor for express charges on blanks for judge of probate, school blanks, school reports and law books 2 25

RECAPITULATION.

ORDERS ISSUED FROM MARCH 1ST 1875, TO MARCH 1ST 1876.

County Revenue Fund, \$17386,62

do Poor Fund, 3126,51

do Special Fund, 913,19

Total orders issued, \$21426,33

ORDERS REDEEMED.

County Revenue Fund, \$12941,87

do Poor Fund, 302,12

do Special Fund, 635,10

Total orders redeemed, \$13679,09

ASSETS.

Assets of the County of Carver March 1st, A. D. 1876.

Poor Farm Warranty Deed for the net of set sec. 8, 4 and sec. 17, Town 115, Range 24, \$3950,00

Building erected 1500,00—\$5450,00

Received by Treasurer from IPA of Auditors \$13831,03

Collections to March 1st, 21580,14

Total Receipts, 35412,07

Paid out as per vouchers, 19253,27

In Treasury March 1st, 16158,70—(11958,70)

Due County, Delin. tax prior 1875, 350,00

do 1876, 339,73

do 1877, 690,50

do 1878, 747,97

do 1879, 147,14

do 1874, 1353,82

do 1875, 15098,73 19756,84 35953,54

Total Assets, \$11325,54

LIABILITIES, March 1st 1876

Bond No. 48, payable April 1st 1887, 50,00

OUTSTANDING ORDERS

County Rev. Fund, \$4429,97

do Rev. Fund, Clerk certificates, 21,03

do Val. Bondy Fund, prior 1865, 50,00

do Poor Fund, 26,00 4518,43

Indebtedness to the State of Minnesota for taxes prior to 1863, 1033,48

Due the several Towns, Oct. Settlement, 4830,41

Due Chaska Village, Oct. Settlement, 136,13

Due School Districts, Oct. Settlement, 4151,16

Due State of Minnesota, Oct. Settlement, 1716,51 10534,56

Due the several towns Village ward set 3721,16

Due School Districts, March Settlement, 3637,24

Due State of Minnesota, March Settlement, 1677,95

Due State Appraisal-Mech Settlement, 1492,46

Due Common School Fund March settlement, 933,46 11467,37 27063,89

Balance in favor of the Co., \$13481,65

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORDERS ISSUED FROM MARCH 1ST 1875, TO MARCH 1ST 1876.

Salaries of officers, \$4983,63

County Commissioners, 1234,95

Justice Courts, 610,25

Dist. Court, Sheriff, Clerk &c, 2078,51

Poor, Poor Farm and expenses for insane persons 3075,16

Financial Statement Court House, Insurance, chair, &c, 274,81

Stationery and Records 467,55

Printing, assessments and blanks 955,06

Appropriations to Towns 1272,40

Surveys and plats, &c, 2157,10

Wood and Sawing 55,73

Express charges and postage 4,20

Corners Inquest 789,50

Road damages 467,70

Assessors 78,00

Board of Auditors of Treasury 136,82

Taxes returned and board 72,20

Election returns and canvass 32,80

Expenses for pilot driver 37,25

Register, abstracts and recording 1317,70

Expenses in the matter of F. H. 157,02

Money borrowed on county orders, 3000,00

Total, \$21456,33

DATED MARCH 21st, A. D. 1876.

S. B. KOHLER, Chairman B'd County Commrs.

L. STREUKENS, County Auditor, Carver Co. Minn.

HOME ITEMS

DIED.

Mrs. Edward Reuser of Henton died on Monday last after a short illness. Mrs. Reuser was a sister of Chas. Bachmann of Young America and an estimable lady, beloved by all who formed her acquaintance. She leaves a family of several children, besides her husband, who in this terrible affliction have the sympathy of the entire community. The funeral took place at Young America on Wednesday. A large number of our citizens who were in attendance, say that it was the largest funeral seen in this county.

Judge of 8th Dist.

The Supreme Court have decided that Hon. L. M. Brown is entitled to hold the office of judge of said district. That the election held on the 3rd day of November last was illegal and void, because the election was not held thirty days after the day the vacancy happened. The court holding, that in computing time between the vacancy and the election "that the day on which the vacancy occurred, and the day of election must be excluded" from the computation of time, which would leave only 29 days.

BRICK & LUMBER.

GREGG & GRISWOLD

Manufacture and keep on hand at all times the well known and best quality of

CHASKA BRICK.

Also dealers in all kinds of Pine Lumber.

Cash paid for dry maple wood. In February and March we shall offer LUMBER in exchange for SOFT WOOD.

FOR SALE—Two good work horses. Chaska, Dec. 21st 1875.

GREGG & GRISWOLD.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen knowing themselves indebted to me for livery will please call and settle immediately.

I must have money.

J. F. DILLEY.

Personal.—Jas. Slocum, Jr., the leading merchant of Norwood was in town on business on Thursday. He is looking as well as usual and reports Norwood in a flourishing condition.

—Jos. Weinmann of Faribault was in attendance on court matters this week.

—Go and get your "photo" taken at Harris' Gallery. He is a superior workman and will soon leave for Excelsior.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS

Notice is hereby given that public examinations for teachers will be held as follows:

Chaska, Saturday, April 15 1876.

Watertown, Monday, April 17 1876

Young America, Tuesday, April 19 1875.

Carver April 3 1876.

WM. HENSON, Supt. Schools.

NOTICE.

Doyle has made arrangements to remain in Chaska for the present. He intends to fix up his room: this spring in first class style and will keep on hand the best of liquors and cigars, so that the taste of even the most fastidious connoisseur can be pleased. He hopes to meet all his friends and patrons in the future as in the past and will do his best to make his place attractive and pleasant. He is grateful for all past favors.

Minneapolis headquarters, Herald block.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between C. D. Dautwiler and Albert Dammann under the firm name Dautwiler & Dammann has been dissolved by withdrawal of A. Dammann, and the business will hereafter be conducted by C. D. Dautwiler who will collect all debts due the firm.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said firm, will please settle the same within 30 days.

C. D. DAUTWILER, ALBERT DAMMANN.

Dated Carver, April 3 1876.

NOTICE.—We understand that the creditors against the estate of Joseph Endres deceased have been notified by the judge of probate to be present at his office April 17 1876 to prove up their claims. The delay is caused by the death of Mrs. Ed. Reuser.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, DESKS, SEATS, MAPS, GLOBES, &c.

on the easiest and most liberal terms above all competition.

School books taken in payment.

W. C. BRENNING, Young America.

There is to be a dance at The National Hall tomorrow, Friday, evening: one of the so called ball dances. Lovers of dancing and good music take notice. Tickets 50 cts.

The spring term of the district court convened last Monday.

The grand jury was sworn on Monday and immediately retired with Wm. Patterson as foreman and Jacob Dunn as secretary. They came into court on Tuesday and returned an indictment against Albert Rodenthal, for highway robbery. They are at present hard at work on other business and will probably return other indictments.

Anthony Helton was arraigned and plead guilty. He was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of \$100.

Henry Miller was also tried and convicted of assault and fined \$21.

A very large number of civil cases

h. v. been settled. The jury will probably be discharged Saturday. Court will last until the middle of next week.

Judge Brown has presided with much dignity and ability and made many friends.

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A very large number of civil cases

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to make immediate settlement, as he intends going east and must have his books closed.

Carver, March 30th, 1876.

DR. E. H. LEWIS.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to settle their accounts immediately, as all bills unpaid after the 15th day of April will be given to the Carver County Bank, and costs of collection will be added to the original claim.

Chaska March 30th 1875.

JOHN FRANK.

A Good Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers his farm for sale at a bargain. In the town of Chanhassen, containing 80 acres, 15 acres of good pasture land, and 6 acres of good wood land. There is a good house, stable, and a good well. Terms: half cash, the balance in 3 or 3 years, just as the purchaser desires. For particulars inquire on the premises.

Chaska March 30th 1875.

DORETHA SLOUN, Prop.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the building of a new school house in No. 45 Waconia, Carver County will be received by the County Clerk, on Monday the 21st day of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Court House in Chaska in said County, then and there to show cause (if any) why they should not be granted to said Henry J. Reuser, Guardian of said minors to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition, at present sale.

And it is further Ordered, That all persons interested in said estate appear before the Judge of said County, on Monday the 21st day of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Court House in Chaska in said County, then and there to show cause (if any) why they should not be granted to said Henry J. Reuser, Guardian of said minors to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition, at present sale.

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Chaska Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA.

MINN.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Investigations, investigators and investigated are about "played out."

Nevada had a total of 389 inches of snow, last winter, and still folks out there can't help throwing mud at our mild winters and light snow-falls.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that the State university cannot be sued, as it is not a corporation and exists only by the will of the legislature.

Miss Susan Anthony says she admired knee breeches when last in fashion, but she asserts that the effeminate men of today would not look well in them. How does she know?

The fight at Matamoros, the other day, was the bloodiest in the whole history of modern Mexican warfare, the list of casualties being nearly as long as that of an ordinary St. Paul saloon row.

The "code of honor" was satisfied a few days since by two representatives of Virginia's first families. A beautiful woman was the cause, and to-day two promising young men sleep beneath the sod as the result.

The Boston school directors have prohibited corporal punishment in the girl's grammar school. It has been supposed "out west" that Boston girls were so exceedingly proper in deportment that no cause for punishment could arise.

Why does not Queen Victoria take the title of Empress of India, if she wants it? The time was when a Queen took whatever she wanted, if it cost the lives of a hundred thousand men. And what is the use of being an Empress if one can't be a Queen?

San Francisco has inaugurated proceedings on the Chinese problem, and there is much excitement there. Telegrams have been sent from leading Chinamen to the mother country that all immigration must stop for the present, as there is danger of the lives of those already there.

It is to be hoped that the European visitors to our Centennial will not turn to us and say they have made us what we are, gratuitously. For have we not given them tobacco, corn, the sunflower, potatoes, tomatoes, cotton, petroleum, and a hundred other things, not to mention the delicious jalap, soothing red pepper or palate-tickling quinine.

A party of hunters near Augusta, Ky., recently discovered a cave in a hill-side, where they found the skeleton of a man over eight feet high, near which lay a sword roughly made of copper, a helmet also made of copper, and a stone ax. The bones and implements were taken to a hotel where large numbers of people flocked to see them.

Pharmacists are making a stir about the common adulteration of essential oils. Oil of turpentine is hard to find in a pure state. Oil of almonds and wax are also badly adulterated, but it is the gentle cedar oil that interests the rising generation, its mildness being destroyed by copious additions of lard and croton oil.

It must be that England's seamen are losing the skill accredited to them when it was acknowledged that Britannia ruled the wave. From the report of the last year it would seem as though one half the shipmasters find it beyond their power to keep out of the way of the other half, as wrecks caused by collisions are the most frequent of all the casualties we hear of from that direction.

The "Black Swan," alias Miss Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, whose death was recently announced, was a sort of female "Blind Tom" without the blindness. She sang without training, and was liberated from slavery on account of her peculiar talent, after which she sang before the crowned heads of Europe and dead-heads of America for several years, with good financial success—to her manager.

The New York Graphic says American women have the most beautiful feet to be found on the globe, and refers to a lady who wears a number one shoe and number thirteen slipper. It is well enough for those whose feet will not go into a number one shoe to remember that all models of beautiful women which have been sculptured by the great masters are given feet in no way stunted as to length or breadth.

A Jewish Rabbi in New York is preaching an interesting series of sermons on religious faith. He says the Jews are ready to receive new light and life in their religion, but are not prepared to accept the New Testament or the distinctive creed of Christianity, though he admits that the moral teachings of the Nazarine contain the genuine essence of true religion. The sermons are attracting much attention among men of different creeds.

Recently an Indiana schoolmistress attempted to whip a big boy after school when he threw his arms about her and kissed her and got off without a licking. Another boy in another town read this item and thought he'd try the same thing. He threw his arms about the schoolma'am and kissed her, and then he became aware of an earthquake. She fainted and fainted and then she fainted. This schoolma'am had a grown up beau of her own; that was the difference.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Crimes, Criminals and Casualties.

Sanford Green, a well-known cattle dealer in Chicago, was run over by the cars in the stock yards in that city and instantly killed.

A young man named Shane killed the suitor of his sister, in St. Louis last week. The murdered man was quite wealthy, by the name of Jitz, and bore a bad reputation. After receiving two shots Jitz fired four shots at Shane, killing him instantly.

A well-known stock broker of Philadelphia committed suicide by hanging last week. A loaded pistol was found on his table which had been snatched, two or three times. His name was G. W. Hewes, and his partner committed suicide while in a bath tub, a year ago.

A terrible boiler explosion recently occurred at Binghamton. An inspector was testing a new made boiler, on a sidewalk in front of the manufactory when it exploded, instantly killing the inspector and two boys who were playing marbles near, also a man who was walking past.

It has been ascertained that Donahue, the bankrupt proprietor of the Boston Pilot, was a precious knave and swindler. Thousands of dollars which had been entrusted to his care by Irish benevolent societies and individuals have been put into his hands and lost. Much suffering must result from it.

It is understood the owners of the steamer Clatmore, the British emigrant ship which was lost in the South Pacific, have decided to suitably acknowledge the humane and generous conduct of the captain of the American ship Young Phoenix, who rescued and treated with great kindness the surviving passengers and crew.

A distressing accident from exploding gas occurred in one of the main sewers of St. Paul, last week. Two men who went down to measure the sewer climbed up a "man hole" to make entries in their field books, when an explosion of gas occurred, burning all the hair and beard from the men and fearfully disfiguring their faces. They had to make their way over four hundred feet in the dark, foul sewer to the place of entrance, when they were drawn up and taken home.

Personal, Impersonal and Political.

Gen. B. F. Butler's wife died in Boston on the 6th inst.

New Orleans was the theatre of considerable bloodshed at the recent political meeting there.

Parliament has at last passed the royal titles bill and Victoria is almost certain of being an Empress.

It now turns out that the lawyer Wm. Barrett dishonestly obtained all of the property of Miss Halpine, (Miss O'Reilly's daughter) and squandered it with his own hand.

Rev. Robert Davidson, of the Presbyterian church, is dead. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the board of foreign missions, and for ten years a director of Princeton College.

A Chicago wheat operator, having made a bad move in a gambling operation, has disclaimed with the little money he has left, leaving his fellow gamblers many thousands short.

An investigation has been made in the St. Louis post office respecting political assessments among clerks and other employees. It was ascertained that it has been the custom of the clerks to make voluntary contributions to campaign funds, which was entirely optional to the contributor.

The elections in Rhode Island resulted in the choice of the Republican candidate for secretary of state, but there was no choice of governor and lieutenant governor. Providence, which last year gave a majority of 1,428 against Lippitt this year, gives a majority of about 500 for him, and his election by the legislature is assured.

News From the National Capital.

The President has nominated Chas. McKim, of New York, to be consul general at Rome.

Official notice has been given to the re-establishment of army headquarters at Washington.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Richard H. Dana, to be minister to England. The vote stood about 17 to 36.

Quartermaster General Meigs is charged with a crooked proposition to the proprietor of a patent vermin extirminator.

A half million dollars in silver coin has been received at the U. S. Treasury to carry out the silver resumption act, and more is ordered.

Before Olyner's committee, on the 6th, Secretary Chandler gave the man Bell, who claims such intimacy with the President and the Babcock case, a character anything but white.

The House committee on military affairs has adopted General Banning's report for the reduction of the army. The report was not signed by the Republican members of the committee.

The detective Bell was pretty thoroughly shown up before the Olyner committee on the 5th and 6th, as a dead beat and rascal; but what induced so many respectable men to countenance him is still a debatable question.

Secretary Bristow lately issued orders forbidding any employee of the treasury department, excepting the treasurer, the chief clerk or himself, to give information to the press. The order created much unfavorable comment.

Gen. Henderson, in his testimony before the whisky trials committee, said that attorney general Pierpont told him that the information the President had of the evidence in the Babcock case came from a member of the St. Louis grand jury.

The committee on foreign affairs having intimated that no further testimony was needed in the Emma Mine investigation, Gen. Schenck demanded a most full re-examination of the charges so well known by him, and repeated his assertion that he was innocent of fraud, and that the mine is now immensely valuable.

In the river and harbor bill reported in the House of Congress on the 3d inst., Minnesota comes in for \$200,000, as follows: For the improvement of the upper Mississippi, \$20,000; Minnesota river, \$10,000; Duluth, \$15,000; St. Anthony Falls, \$125,000; Mississippi, above the falls, \$20,000; Red River of the North, \$10,000.

In his testimony before Olyner's committee, on the 3d, Gen. Custer was asked why he had not before given information concerning the abuses so well known by him on the frontier. He replied by reading an order from Secretary Belknap, dated March, 1873, which forbade communicating with Congressmen regarding military affairs, and directed all communications of such character to be sent through the general of the army and secretary of war for inspection and approval.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The post trader at Fort Concho, Texas, paid \$13,900 for his appointment.

The heaviest rain-storm ever known in Alabama occurred in that state the first of the month.

Paris has fixed on the Champs de Mars as the site for the proposed universal exposition in 1878.

CONGRESS.

The Senate on the 3d had a busy session.

The Turkish budget of the 7th inst. indicates rapidly increasing complications in the Herzegovina rebellion.

The annual boat race on the Thames between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews was won by the latter.

The world will be glad to learn that the Bismarck election passed off quietly and that John A. McLean was re-elected mayor.

A ferry boat being drawn across the river Dee, in Scotland, on the 5th, was capsized by the current and thirty persons drowned. Reports from the city of Mexico state that a hundred people were killed by the police of that city for rejoicing over the revolution.

The coal operators of Cleveland, Ohio, are preparing to resume work, displacing the old workmen with green hands, and serious trouble is anticipated.

A large sale of short-horn cattle took place at Liberty, Iowa, on the 6th, bringing an average price of \$300 per head.

The number sold was one hundred and sixty. Orders were received at New York and Boston to cut off the water, light, and fuel supply of the government offices because the appropriation for the same was exhausted.

A supply train which returned from the Black Hills to Bismarck on the 6th, brings more favorable reports from the mines. The two hundred Bismarck miners there "not one is dissatisfied," they say.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, speaking of the investigation into the charge that the postmaster of that city made political assessments on employees, says it was a farce, and demands a further search for evidence.

The revolution goes bravely on in Mexico. Matamoros was captured on the 3d, after a sharp fight of thirty minutes. The revolutionists captured 530 men, 17 pieces of artillery and 712 stand of small arms. The casualties were 3 killed and 12 wounded.

Dispatches from London represent a bad state of affairs in Turkey. The insurrectionists are increasing in number, and the activity of the government is almost sure to precipitate a general revolution, unless other powers take more decided steps to prevent.

The judge before whom Frank Moulton brought his suit for \$50,000 against Henry Ward Beecher having decided against the former, ruling that the case before trial, Moulton has determined to appeal to the supreme court, and the argument will be made in May.

The Bosnian insurgents are guilty of the most horrible atrocities on record, if all reports are true. Men, women and children have been burned at the stake for refusing to take sides in the struggle, and whole villages have been destroyed. Two hundred innocent persons were killed in one town alone.

The appropriation for water, fuel and lights for public buildings having been exhausted, Secretary Bristow ordered all lights and water turned off and fire put out in all government buildings, except the Capitol. The water had frequently been brought to the notice of the proper committee, which took no action. There is a fine of \$2,000 for over-drawing the appropriation in every case.

The National Campaign.

The Democratic State Convention for Missouri has been called to meet at Jefferson City, May 31st.

The Ohio convention to appoint delegates to the Indianapolis greenback convention, was attended by about twenty-five persons.

A large vote was polled at the Connecticut election, resulting in the election of Ingorsoll, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Waite, Republican, for congressman.

The colored national convention at Nashville was well attended. Speeches were made by Pinchback and other prominent colored men, most of whom advocated a new departure by entering loose from the Republican party and hereafter voting for the best men regardless of party lines.

The national colored convention at Nashville did not make the new departure expected of it but passed resolutions of the strongest confidence in the Republican party, and of Grant and Morton. Dishonesty, however, they condemn, and deplore the action of the U. S. Senate in relation to Pinchback's seat.

CONNECTICUT FOR BRISTOW.

Harvard letter to N. Y. Times.

The position of at least one of the uncertain states at the opening of the struggle at Cincinnati seems to be no longer settled. It is declared that Connecticut will not only vote for Bristow from the first, but will work heartily and honestly for him as long as there is any chance for his nomination.

Gen. Hawley freely declares his purpose in going to Cincinnati is to do all in his power to secure the nomination of Bristow, and that his information leads him to believe that all, or at least very nearly all, the other delegates agree with him in their matter. The delegation is, however, pledged or trammelled in any way, and there may be a small minority who will vote for some one else; but the Connecticut influence, which ever it will amount to, will be for Bristow from the start; for the state has entirely gone out of the favorite son business.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Washington letter to N. Y. Times.

The United States Treasuryship is a big elephant. A great many men want it, but they can't afford to take it. Under the law, the Treasurer is responsible for every mistake made and every theft that results in a loss to the government. Treasurer New has already spent more than \$20,000,000 in justifying balances on account of such losses, and since Bristow's administration the precedent which allowed the Treasurer to make all of his appointments has been disregarded, and the appointments made by order of the Secretary, as in other bureaus. This increases the liability of the Treasurer very much. Mr. New is anxious to retire at once, but no one is willing to take his place.

The Treasury has offered to three men, but neither of them could procure the bonds of \$1,000,000 required for the reasons stated above.

A Washington correspondent says, "It is a well known fact in Washington circles that President Grant is in financial embarrassment on account of unfortunate real estate transactions. Recently he sold the great bulk of his real estate in Washington. His last act has been to order the sale of his Long Branch and St. Louis property. He does this, his friends say, because he is resolved to clear off all his indebtedness, and this is the only way possible for him to do so. It shows that he is much more heavily involved than has been generally supposed."

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CONNECTICUT FOR BRISTOW.

Harvard letter to N. Y. Times.

The position of at least one of the uncertain states at the opening of the struggle at Cincinnati seems to be no longer settled. It is declared that Connecticut will not only vote for Bristow from the first, but will work heartily and honestly for him as long as there is any chance for his nomination.

Gen. Hawley freely declares his purpose in going to Cincinnati is to do all in his power to secure the nomination of Bristow, and that his information leads him to believe that all, or at least very nearly all, the other delegates agree with him in their matter. The delegation is, however, pledged or trammelled in any way, and there may be a small minority who will vote for some one else; but the Connecticut influence, which ever it will amount to, will be for Bristow from the start; for the state has entirely gone out of the favorite son business.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Washington letter to N. Y. Times.

The United States Treasuryship is a big elephant. A great many men want it, but they can't afford to take it. Under the law, the Treasurer is responsible for every mistake made and every theft that results in a loss to the government. Treasurer New has already spent more than \$20,00,000 in justifying balances on account of such losses, and since Bristow's administration the precedent which allowed the Treasurer to make all of his appointments has been disregarded, and the appointments made by order of the Secretary, as in other bureaus. This increases the liability of the Treasurer very much. Mr. New is anxious to retire at once, but no one is willing to take his place.

The Treasury has offered to three men, but neither of them could procure the bonds of \$1,000,000 required for the reasons stated above.

A Washington correspondent says, "It is a well known fact in Washington circles that President Grant is in financial embarrassment on account of unfortunate real estate transactions. Recently he sold the great bulk of his real estate in Washington. His last act has been to order the sale of his Long Branch and St. Louis property. He does this, his friends say, because he is resolved to clear off all his indebtedness, and this is the only way possible for him to do so. It shows that he is much more heavily involved than has been generally supposed."

RETELLING.

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CONGRESS.

The Senate on the 3d had a busy session.

The Turkish budget of the 7th inst. indicates rapidly increasing complications in the Herzegovina rebellion.

The annual boat race on the Thames between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews was won by the latter.

The world will be glad to learn that the Bismarck election passed off quietly and that John A. McLean was re-elected mayor.

A ferry boat being drawn across the river Dee, in Scotland, on the 5th, was capsized by the current and thirty persons drowned. Reports from the city of Mexico state that a hundred people were killed by the police of that city for rejoicing over the revolution.

The coal operators of Cleveland, Ohio, are preparing to resume work, displacing the old workmen with green hands, and serious trouble is anticipated.

A large sale of short-horn cattle took place at Liberty, Iowa, on the 6th, bringing an average price of \$300 per head.

The number sold was one hundred and sixty. Orders were received at New York and Boston to cut off the water, light, and fuel supply of the government offices because the appropriation for the same was exhausted.

A supply train which returned from the Black Hills to Bismarck on the 6th, brings more favorable reports from the mines. The two hundred Bismarck miners there "not one is dissatisfied," they say.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, speaking of the investigation into the charge that the postmaster of that city made political assessments on employees, says it was a farce, and demands a further search for evidence.

The revolution goes bravely on in Mexico. Matamoros was captured on the 3d, after a sharp fight of thirty minutes. The revolutionists captured 530 men, 17 pieces of artillery and 712 stand of small arms. The casualties were 3 killed and 12 wounded.

Dispatches from London represent a bad state of affairs in Turkey. The insurrectionists are increasing in number, and the activity of the government is almost sure to precipitate a general revolution, unless other powers take more decided steps to prevent.

The judge before whom Frank Moulton brought his suit for \$50,000 against Henry Ward Beecher having decided against the former, ruling that the case before trial, Moulton has determined to appeal to the supreme court, and the argument will be made in May.

The Bosnian insurgents are guilty of the most horrible atrocities on record, if all reports are true. Men, women and children have been burned at the stake for refusing to take sides in the struggle, and whole villages have been destroyed. Two hundred innocent persons were killed in one town alone.

The appropriation for water, fuel and lights for public buildings having been exhausted, Secretary Bristow ordered all lights and water turned off and fire put out in all government buildings, except the Capitol. The water had frequently been brought to the notice of the proper committee, which took no action. There is a fine of \$2,000 for over-drawing the appropriation in every case.

The National Campaign.

The Democratic State Convention for Missouri has been called to meet at Jefferson City, May 31st.

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Chaska, Minn.

MORE ITEMS

REDUCTION IN FARE.

Minneapolis & St. Louis
Railway.

Trains going South, depart,
3:35 A. M.
North
5:50 A. M.
5:05 P. M.

S. W. Lusk, Agent.

Hastings & Dakota Ry. Time Table

Going West	Coming East
CHASKA	10:15 A. M.
CHASKA	10:35 A. M.
CHASKA	11:00 A. M.
CHASKA	11:25 A. M.
CHASKA	11:50 A. M.
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CHASKA	24:00 A. M.

—About a dozen of the prominent farmers of Chanhassen left on Monday, for a trip in Renville County, with a view of buying or pre-empting land.

—J. Frankon our city druggist has received a large stock of Drugs, Fancy Goods, Wall paper, Glass-ware, and all kinds of Fishing Tackle which he will sell you as low as any other house. Give him a call.

—Bottom dropped out in cotton goods, prices to suit yourself. Streissguth and Heinemann.

—Charles Bamedell wore a smiling countenance as he entered our office on Wednesday afternoon. When interrogated Charley replied: "It's a girl and weighs 12 pounds".

—Mr. W. P. Cash, late of Norwood, is stopping with Dr. Lewis, preparing himself for the Medical profession. He is a young man of fine abilities, and has a promising future.

—Streissguth & Heinemann bought 1500 more of those dollar shavels.

—A young man by the name of Johnson, who has been at work in the Saw Mill of J. H. Johnson in Hancock town, had the misfortune to get his hand badly cut on Saturday last. He was brought to Carver, and is under the treatment of Dr. Lewis, who amputated one finger, and a portion of the hand.

—Calico's cents per yard, thousands of new patterns. Come and examine our stock. Streissguth and Heinemann.

For Stillwater. Sheriff Du Toit, started for Stillwater this morning with Albert Reidenthal, who was sentenced to hard labor in that renowned institution for the term of two years.

Concordia Dance.—The Concordia Society give one of their pleasant social parties at their hall next Monday evening. The management has been placed in good hands, and the company present may expect a good time. The last of music has been engaged for the occasion.

Transfer.—We are pleased to learn that Peter Van Sloun, of Chanhassen, has purchased the farm of the heirs of Mr. Sloun, deceased, paying \$2200. The farm contains 30 acres, nearly all under cultivation and is one of the best pieces of property in the county.

New Shop.—Chas. Kenning, has just completed a new carpenter shop, in the rear of his new dwelling. It is handy and neat.

Personal.—Frank Gifford of Scott County, the "big dairyman" of this section of the country, was in town this week buying cows.

Dr. R. S. Miles, and A. W. Tiffany of Norwood, spent an hour or two with their friends hereabouts, one day last week.

Peter Thoreson, A. L. Houghton and J. S. Nelson, three of the prominent young business men of Carver, were in town on Saturday last, and reports say they were interviewing our Clerk Dist. Court, G. Krayenbuhl. How is it?

Geo. A. DuToit of the Carver County Bank, has received and put up over his office a splendid new gilt sign, which presents a fine appearance.

Joe, William of Chanhassen, has received a "Mexican War Medal" from the headquarters of the society at Washington. Joe was a member of the 6th Ill's Infantry, and was in all the battles fought in those days. Joe is pretty proud of it.

—Streissguth & Heinemann received this week from the latest boot and shoe house in Chicago 20 boxes boots and shoes.

They carry an immense stock of general merchandise.

Fireman's Dance.—Our Hook and Ladder Company, have issued posters for a dance on Saturday evening, April 22d 1876. The proceeds of the evening will be applied to the purchase of uniforms for the boys.

District Court.

Contrary to expectations the Grand and Petit Jury were discharged last Saturday afternoon, owing to the fact that over a dozen lengthy trials were settled in court. A number were also continued until next term. The grand jury found three indictments all for assault with intent to do great bodily harm.

Albert Reidenthal was indicted for highway robbery and was tried on Wednesday and found guilty. He was sentenced on Saturday to a term of two years in the State Penitentiary at Stillwater.

Indictments were also returned against Chas. Hermann and Jacob Van Mulken of Chaska, the bail of each was fixed by the Judge and continued until the next term.

The case of Henry Soubrey vs the town of Carver was given to the jury Saturday afternoon and a verdict returned in favor of the town of Carver.

Messrs. Thies & Wolff vs. Reardon and others; the jury awarded the plaintiffs a verdict of \$285.60 besides costs of action.

There are still several cases to be tried and as soon as the court finally adjourns we will publish the calendar.

F. Linenfelser has returned from Chicago, and this firm is now receiving one of the finest and largest stock of goods ever brought to Chaska, and they will be sold at "bottom figures." Give them a call.

Financial Statement.
We continue the publication of the receipts and expenditures of this County, from March 1st 1876, to March 1st 1876. It is a detailed statement as required by law, and shows where every cent of the county money was expended during the past year.

The total expenses foot up \$21456.33; which includes the completion of the new abstract records for the Registers office and the \$3,000 borrowed by the county at the time of the Hassenstab defalcation. The assets of the county are placed at \$41,385.54, while the liabilities foot up \$27,938.99, leaving a balance in favor of the county of \$13,446.55—which includes the poor farm and delinquent taxes. It is a very fair showing notwithstanding the treasury matter of last fall.

Accident.—We learn that Henry Fabel, of Young America, on last Sunday night, on returning from Glencoe with a hand car, was accidentally thrown off from the car, while under motion, and badly bruised. It is rumored that his hip-joint is dislocated. We hope that the rumor is incorrect and that Mr. Fabel will soon be out again.

Report of the Grand Jury.
The report made by the Grand Jury at the last term of court will appear in our next issue.

We are informed that a large amount of business was disposed of by the grand jury.

Wm. Patterson the Foreman is an old hand at the business, and he as well as the other members of that body are entitled to credit for the thorough and able manner in which they discharged their duties.

Personal.—Hon. C. K. Davis, of St. Paul, Ex-Governor of our state, was in town Monday and argued a law motion before Judge Brown. The Governor was very favorably impressed with the situation of our beautiful village.

Fred Damschen, Otto Bauermeister, Ed. Reusse, Conrad Pfeiffer and others of Benton made up pleasant calls last week while in town on Court business.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing between C. D. Dauwalter and Albert Dennin under the firm name of Dauwalter & Dennin has been dissolved by withdrawal of A. Dennin, and the business will hereafter be conducted by C. D. Dauwalter who will collect all debts due the late firm.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said firm, will please settle the same within 30 days.

C. D. DAUWALTER.
ALBERT DENNIN.
Dated Carver, April 3, 1876.

FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
I call the attention of school officers to the fact, that I am ready to contract with them or furnish at once any kind of

SCHOOL FURNITURE, DESKS, SEATS, MAPS, GLOBES, &c.
on the easiest and most liberal terms above all competition.

School bonds taken in payment.
W. C. BREDEHAGEN.
Young America.

BRICK & LUMBER.
GREGG & GRISWOLD
Manufacturers and keep on hand at all times the best known and justly celebrated
CHASKA BRICK.
Also dealers in all kinds of
Pine Lumber.
Cash paid for dry maple wood. In February and March we shall offer LUMBER in exchange for SOFT WOOD.
FOR SALE—Two good work horses.
Chaska, Dec. 2, 1876.

300 Pieces of Calico at 7 1/2 cts per yard.
Centennial Poplin 24 cts, 15 cts per yard, worth 45 cts.
Centennial Stripes oriental, 20 cts per yard, worth 40 cts.
Centennial prairie cloth, 25 cts per yard, worth 45 cts.
Centennial mohair, 40 cts, in 30 different shades.
The largest variety of dry goods that has ever been brought to Chaska, is now ready for inspection, and all are respectfully invited to examine our stock. If you do not wish to buy, come anyway and look at our goods—it is well worth while.
20 cases of bleached and unbleached muslins, at astonishingly low prices, from 6 cts upwards. 80 pieces of Calicoes at all prices, and Jeans Cottonades etc. etc. almost at our own prices. 60 pieces of ticking at a great bargain.
Cheviots at 13 1/2 cts per yard.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange.
WHEAT bought for cash.

STREISSGUTH & HEINEMANN.

STATEMENT OF Fees

received in the register of deeds office during the year 1875

Month	Fees
January	\$28 00
February	78 75
March	131 75
April	102 00
May	66 25
June	109 25
July	93 75
August	42 50
September	65 25
October	43 25
November	65 00
December	122 00

By Abstract of Title
120 00
By Release of Mortgage
37 50
\$157 50

I hereby certify that the above is a true statement of fees received by me in the year 1875
FR. GREINER, Reg. of Deeds.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January 1876.
G. KRAYENBUHL,
Clerk dist. court Carver Co., Minn.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Thies & Wolff are hereby notified to settle their accounts on or before the 15th of April, as after that date costs of collection will be added.
Chaska, March 30th 1876.
THIES & WOLFF.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen knowing themselves indebted to me for livery will please call and settle immediately.
I must have money.
J. F. DILLEY.

NEW LEGALS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss.
Carver County,
IN PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Curry, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Anthony Dougherty of Hollywood, representing, among other things, that Patrick Curry, late of Hollywood on the 9th or 10 day of October A. D. 1875 at Watertown, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is a creditor of said deceased and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted, it is ordered that said petition be heard before the judge of this court on Saturday the 29 day of April A. D. 1876 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in Chaska, in said county.

Ordered further that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of the order for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing, in the valley Herald, a weekly Newspaper printed and published at Chaska, in said county.

Dated at Chaska, the 28 day of March A. D. 1876.
J. A. SARGENT,
Judge of Probate.

Foreclosure Sale Under Decree.

By virtue of a decree of strict foreclosure, made and entered in the District Court in and for the county of Carver and State of Minnesota on the 21st day of August A. D. 1875, in an action wherein Charles Biven was plaintiff and Harriet M. Delmar, James Delmar and T. D. Smith were defendants, and after due notice, among other things, that a certain mortgage therein described and upon the premises hereinafter mentioned (which said mortgage is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for said County of Carver in book "B" of mortgages on pages 31, 32 and 33 thereof) be foreclosed, and that said plaintiff have and recover judgment against said defendants Harriet M. Delmar and James Delmar for the sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty five dollars and thirty three cents (\$2555.33) and that the following described premises situate lying and being in the said county of Carver, to-wit: The north half of the south west quarter, and the north half of the south half of the south west quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township number one hundred and sixteen (116) north of range number twenty-three (23) west, be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county of Carver in the same manner, and with like notice as in and under execution, to the highest bidder, and that the proceeds be applied to the payment of said sum, for which said judgment was recorded as aforesaid, and that said defendants and any and all persons claiming under or either of them be barred of any all equity of redemption in said premises and the land thereon, and hereby given that I will on the 27th day of May A. D. 1876 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in Chaska in said county of Carver, sell at public auction to the highest bidder the above described lands and premises, to satisfy said judgment and costs of said action.

Dated April 8th 1876.
F. E. DUTOIT, Sheriff
House in Chaska, Minn. for P.M.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Carver,
In Probate Court.

Special Term.
In the Matter of the Estate of minor children of Adam Aurbine deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Henry Jagers Guardian of said minors setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands, and the disposition thereof: the amount of debt outstanding against said minors, and a description of all the real estate of which said minors are seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell Twenty Four acres of said real estate and appearing, by said petition, that it would be for the interest of said minors to sell the same.

It is Therefore Ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 24th day of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House in Chaska in said County, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Henry Jagers Guardian of said minors to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition, at present sale.

And is Further Ordered, That a copy of this order shall be published for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the Valley Herald & Weekly Newspaper printed and published at Chaska in said County, and personally delivered to all persons of legal age and residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing.

By the Court,
J. A. SARGENT, Judge of Probate.
Dated at Chaska the 14th day of March A. D. 1876.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to make immediate settlement, as he intends going east and must have his books closed.
Carver, March 30th, 1876.
DR. E. H. LEWIS.

NOTICE.

THE FIRESIDE.

SAILED TO-DAY.

Sailed to-day:
Far in his distant home, sad faces low
And whisper, "his ship unmoored now!"
The latter message reached him last night.

Sailed to-day:
A fearless mother mused on the morn
They laid her dear, because her boy was
born.

Sailed to-day:
And those who loved him best urged on his
flight.

Sailed to-day:
The latter message reached him last night.

Sailed to-day:
With laughter and boys' companions left behind
To mock him in the gloomy midnight wind.

Sailed to-day:
The day of living parting is so sad,
But we have learned to think good day is
glad.

Sailed to-day:
We mourn with tears that drop with
gold—
Whiten our hair, and wear our faces thin.

Sailed to-day:
O, cold grey seas! O, sullen winter skies!
Will there be ever summer in our eyes?

Sailed to-day:
Shall we not always feel this biting cold?
There is no summer when the heart is old.

Sailed to-day:
Well, ships go out, but they come back again—
A day of joy completes long months of pain.

Sailed to-day:
And some ships go with lead and come with
gold—
Sad hearts have hopes too daring to be told.

Sailed to-day:
O, God! who to the farthest deep goes down,
Who knows the secrets of the foreign town,
Out of our reach is still in reach for you,
The God who cares for sparrows loves him who
Sailed to-day.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

The Golden-Hearted Tyrant, and a Most Eccentric Prince.

Few princes of distinction in the history of the world displayed ever more eccentric traits than Leopold of Dessau, one of the greatest generals of his day, and famous as the victor of Kesselsdorf, the strategist of the famous Frederick the Great's campaign of Hanau, and the victor of the battle of Zorndorf.

But greatly at variance with his brilliant war record was the private history of this remarkable Duke of Dessau. His whole career as a ruler, and all relations of life other than military, was a strange mixture of unbecoming eccentricities, absolute unpopularity, and a most unbecoming Turkish Pashaw, measures of sterling common sense, and manifestations of the utmost kind-heartedness. In consequence, his subjects hated and loved him, and the great Leibnitz called him "that golden-hearted tyrant."

Leopold's character was due, in a great measure, to the extraordinary circumstances under which he grew up. His parents, excellent but narrow-minded people, had lost their only child in rapid succession. They had already abandoned all hopes of having further offspring when little Leopold's birth filled them with indescribable joy.

The father was especially jubilant. Let he should lose this precious child, too, he gave stringent orders to all his attendants never to arouse the boy's anger never to trouble him with any book-learning, never to thwart any of his caprices, however foolish they might be.

In consequence, young Leopold grew up in the most blooming health, but a more self-willed, impetuous, and violent child could not be imagined. His dotting father died when the son was but fourteen years old, and left Leopold's education in the hands of the affectionate, but weak mother.

In his eighteenth year, at a rural hall, Leopold made the acquaintance of Anna Liza, youngest daughter of Mr. Foeshe, a poor druggist of Dessau. The girl, who was a very charming specimen of sweet sixteen, kindled the prince's insatiable heart. He danced with her all the afternoon, and before he parted, he was head over ears in love with her. When the ball was at an end, he said to her:

"Anna Liza, I love you."
The girl blushed under the rosy of her hair, and made no reply.

"Anna Liza," continued young Leopold, "I will make you my wife. You shall become Duchess of Dessau!"
She lifted her beautiful eyes to him and replied:

"Prince, you are making fun of me!"
He swore a terrible oath—for he had learned all that already—that no power on earth should prevent him from keeping his word to her.

"But what will your mother say to it?" asked the girl timidly.

"I will go on the spot to her, and ask her consent," replied the young lover, in a tone of the most inflexible determination. "But you, Anna Liza, will you become my wife?"

Anna Liza was an ambitious girl; she liked Leopold, and so she blushed with another still deeper blush: "Yes, Prince."

There was the customary kiss given by the Prince with the utmost warmth whereupon he hurried away in order to obtain his mother's consent.

Now at that time unions between the princes of sovereign houses and the daughters of poor burghers were absolutely unheard of. So when Leopold blurted out his mother that he had asked the poor druggist's daughter to become his wife, the good old Duchess was almost petrified with astonishment and dismay. Choking her hands over her head, she exclaimed:

"Leopold, my son, you must be mad!"

"Never was in better possession of my mental faculties than at this moment," he replied with the utmost unconcern.

"But the thing is utterly impossible, my son. What, the future ruler of the ancient house of Anhalt, the peer of the proudest Princes in the world, should demean himself so low as to bestow his hand upon a commoner's daughter?"

"I love Anna Liza, and she shall become my wife," replied the son, stubbornly.

Vainly did the mother represent to him that he was too young to marry; vainly did she implore him not to disgrace his family, as she called it, by making a filial venter's daughter the partner of his bosom.

"I shall marry her!" he cried at last, furiously stamping his feet, "and no

powers on earth shall keep me from it!"

The mother, who knew his temper, immediately ceased arguing with him. No sooner had she stormed from her room than she sent for General Dittmar, the commander-in-chief of the little army of Anhalt, and the young Prince's military superior. The Duchess told him all about her son's project.

"I will put a stop to it," said the old General.

He sent for the Prince.

"Prince," he said to him, "how soon can you be ready to leave Dessau?"

"In two hours," replied the Prince.

"In one hour," thundered the General, "I send you as our commissioner to the army fighting under Prince Eugene against the troops under the King of France. Captain Bellmann and Von Flies shall be your aids. Two orders shall accompany you. March!"

For eleven months he remained with Prince Eugene, fighting bravely against the French, and obtaining among his comrades the honorable surname, Lion of Anhalt.

Then he was sent to Italy, and kept there until he was of age.

During all this time he had constantly corresponded with his girl. His letters have all been preserved; they are those of a very illiterate man, but in other respects they are quite remarkable as the famous love correspondence between Abelard and Heloise.

He returned with the utmost quickness to Dessau and rode straightway to the house of Mr. Foeshe, the druggist, his intended father-in-law.

The old druggist did not at once recognize the young hero, for he had changed markedly since he had gone away from home.

"Who may you be, sir?" asked the druggist.

"Himmeldonnerwetter," Mr. Foeshe cried the Duke, "don't you know me?"

"Great heavens! is that you, your Highness?"

"Who is Anna Liza?"

The poor druggist had turned very pale, for, believing that the Duke would never marry his daughter, he had encouraged Mr. Peter Ahlers, a young licentiate of theology, to court Anna Liza.

The latter had turned a deaf ear to the solicitations of her clerical suitor. By a truly fearful coincidence, Ahlers was at that very moment with the girl, making a last effort to win her.

"Where is Anna Liza?" thundered Leopold, as the father of his sweet-heart was vainly endeavoring to hide his confusion.

"I will call her," he stammered out at last.

"Where is she?" demanded the young Duke with a terrible scowl.

"In the front room upstairs, but—"

Without waiting for another word, Leopold hurried up stairs, and burst into the front room.

What a spectacle burst upon him there!

Kneeling before Anna Liza, who kept her face averted, was the young licentiate, who had treated the words, in the tragic style of that period:

"Angelic creature, Cupid has sent me to thee on the wings of love. Plunge me not into the abyss of despair by refusing my hymeneal offer."

With an unearthly yell of rage, Leopold tore his sword from the sheath, and, before the eyes of the frightened Anna Liza, he slaughtered the helpless licentiate.

The girl fainted away. Leopold stood trembling with passion over the quivering body of his victim. Then he went down stairs, and told Foeshe what he had done.

So uninitiated were at that time even the powers of petty German sovereigns that this dreadful crime had absolutely no unpleasant consequence for the murderer of the throne.

On the contrary, the poor licentiate was ignominiously buried in the potter's field, and a few days later, Leopold of Anhalt married Anna Liza amid great popular festivities and rejoicings.

But now arose another question for the Duke of Anhalt. It is true—was his lawful wife, but having no princely blood in her veins, she could not sit on the throne by his side, nor claim the title of Duchess. This title could be conferred upon her only by the young Emperor.

Leopold of Austria, who was then the ruler of the Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality, as his curious title was, however, was decidedly averse to conferring such distinctions and privileges upon low-born people, for whom he entertained the utmost contempt. He was, beside, a somewhat effeminate person, and he had heard, with horror and disgust, of the young ruler of Anhalt.

So, when Leopold applied to him for the elevation of his wife, Anna Liza, to the ducal dignity, the Emperor sent back a very curt and almost impolite refusal. Nothing could exceed Leopold's anger upon receiving this reply. For days he raved like a madman; with his own hands he tore down the pointed emblems of the Emperor's grotesque letter to his imperial majesty, when his wife, Anna Liza, suggested to him to go personally to Vienna, and see if he could not persuade his Imperial Majesty to grant his request.

Leopold said he would go.

"But you must promise me one thing, love," she added. "You must keep your temper in check. If the Emperor proves inexorable, why, then, leave him without getting angry."

Her husband promised that, too, but the idea that he should keep his temper under any sort of provocation was a ludicrous one. Anna Liza learned him his character to know much better by and by.

The Duke went to Vienna, and applied to the Emperor for an interview. At first Leopold the First felt disposed to admit Leopold of Anhalt at all to his presence. Had he adhered to it he would have saved himself a terrible humiliation.

But he changed his mind, and said to the chamberlain in waiting:

"Admit his highness!"

Leopold was ushered in.

At first he was humble enough toward the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality. But, when the latter said to him:

"My dear Duke, how could you have been guilty of such a misstep as to marry the daughter of a low shopkeeper?" the Duke's anger was aroused.

"Your Majesty," he replied, "would not allow any one to talk disrespectfully about the Emperor. In the same manner I forbid you to use such expressions about my wife!"

The Emperor raised his eyebrows. He was amazed beyond expression, for no one had ever ventured to address him in that strain. But a glance at the Duke, who stood before him with a terrible scowl, convinced him that he had a dangerous adversary to deal with.

"This audience is at an end!" said the Emperor motioning toward the door.

"It is not, your Majesty!" cried the Duke, no longer able to control his wrath; "I shall not leave this room until you have written me a letter making me your wife, or until you have sent me a divorce!"

So saying he took from his belt two pistols, and throwing one of them to the Emperor, he added:

"I have as good blood in me as Austrian ever had. You have insulted my wife, and you shall answer for it now and here, pistol in hand, or give me satisfaction by writing the letter I demand!"

The Emperor was speechless with terror; for the flashing eyes of the Duke, and the plain that he was in deed earnest, there was a real danger toward the door. The Duke hastened to it and locked it.

"Will you write the letter? I ask your Majesty for the last time!" roared the Duke.

The Emperor humbled himself by complying with the Duke's demand. The letter was written, and Leopold pocketed it with a profound bow. Then he knocked the door and hurriedly left the Imperial Palace. The Emperor was overcome with shame and rage.

But what was he to do? The best policy for him to adopt was that of silence. So Leopold of Anhalt was permitted to leave Vienna without let or hindrance.

Upon his return to Dessau, Anna Liza was solemnly proclaimed a Princess of the German Empire. She lived happily with her eccentric husband, to whom she bore a large family of children.

The peculiar manner in which he obtained the Emperor's consent to her elevation to the ducal dignity, did not become known until after Leopold's death. The Emperor had died already, and there was no one to contradict him.

But the shock he had received at that memorable interview, was the first nail in his coffin.

HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

BY G. WASHINGTON JOHNSON.

On the arrival of the troops from Texas in the harbor of New York the wildest excitement prevailed. Fort Sumner had been bombarded.

The volunteers thronged in the streets of Baltimore, and the city of the nation was threatened by an armed force from Virginia. Officers, both civil and military, in high positions had proven false to their trusts, and even at that crisis of the war, the most important officers of the land were in the hands of men of doubtful loyalty, whose influence was thrown in favor of the government they had sworn to defend against all enemies or opponents.

This want of confidence on the part of the people rendered it necessary that all should "show their colors." Those who were unwilling to fly the American flag were to be considered disloyal, and their names were to be displayed, these were followed by others until from every house top, steeple and dome the stars and stripes floated to the breeze. By this demonstration of public sentiment was established, and from that time onward New York stood firmly for the Union. Mr. Davis was severely criticised for the issuing of an order early in the war, requiring all those within the limits of his military domain to leave for the North by a certain fixed date. Such an order seemed cruel but then it was demanded by the harsh rules of war. Mr. Lincoln would have been wise to have issued a similar proclamation, and thus rid the country of all those whose interests and sympathies were away down South in Dixie.

The object of greatest interest early in 1861 was the safety of the national capital. The city of Washington was sent forward to that point as rapidly as possible. When they felt secure there, another army was organized for service against General Joseph E. Johnston who, in command of a large force, was all prepared to be seen riding through Yorkville in a street-car, with a negro woman.

Now, Vinnie had never known but one negro woman, Della Tobias, who was formerly in Parks' employ as a servant. The next day, however, she was in the kitchen of a Mrs. Covey. Della said she knew nothing of Vinnie Parks, but that she knew of the detective failed. Four days after her disappearance Vinnie returned to her home of her own accord, looking much run down and dragged generally. She told her little story, and it is quite interesting. She said that Della Tobias, who had visited Parks' house a couple of weeks before, had put it in her head that her mother was treating her too much as a child. Della advised her to run away, and come to her if she was again insulted by her mother.

The soldiering was her cue, and she went. She told Della in Mrs. Covey's kitchen, and was welcomed. Della put Vinnie in a kitchen closet during the day, and found opportunities to feed her. She suffered only for light and air. After dark at night Della and Vinnie stole to their beds in the attic to talk over their plans and sleep. In the morning early they would steal down to the kitchen, and Vinnie would be in the closet. Della seemed to have no objection to Vinnie's plan, and brought some of her jewelry with her, upon which they could raise money, and live in better style. Vinnie now began to realize that Della was a bad woman, and that she was her prisoner. Vinnie stole to her bed in the attic, and wanted to go home. Della proposed to kill Mr. and Mrs. Parks and rob their jewelry store; after their robbery and robbery they would go to some quiet place and live on the proceeds. Vinnie could not sympathize with this scheme to murder her own father and mother and began to revolt at her situation in the kitchen closet and companionship with a savage woman.

The writer was on duty that day with General Cadwallader, whose command was at the rear of the columns. As soon as the firing was heard our march was accelerated and soon we met a large number of warriors on the retreat. Some had been wounded and were going to the rear, probably from prudential reasons. Among the number I noticed "our specialist" of Harper's Weekly. In reply to my question as to his destination he replied, "I am going back to sharpen my pencils." After our march was completed his object, which was not until after the firing ceased, he came forward and sketched a very life-like picture of the battle. After the women were cared for the command moved on to Martinsburg. Here an order was received from General Scott directing Patterson to press Joe Johnston so closely as to prevent him from re-inforcing Beauregard and announcing the fact that McDowell was to move against the enemy in his front on the following Tuesday, and that (Patterson) was expected to hold Johnston at Winchester until after that date, when he could transfer his troops and headquarters to Charles-Sonora. A forward movement of the army was ordered and it marched to Bunker Hill. For several days reconnaissance were made in the direction of Winchester. These movements were kept secret, and not reported to the enemy. Johnston, who was expected to attack, his army was kept in line for several days. On Thursday following the Tuesday upon which the battle of Bull Run was to have been fought, Johnston and his entire army were still at Winchester. On Friday morning Patterson marched to Charlestown and Johnston fell back, and joined Beauregard on Sunday evening, just in time with his re-inforcements to strengthen Beauregard for his last desperate charge. Johnston's army was put to flight, the country disappointed and the heart of the enemy filled with joy unspeakable at his apparent success. The Federal army had met with a serious defeat. Johnston's army was not reported to the enemy. Johnston, who was expected to attack, his army was kept in line for several days. On Thursday following the Tuesday upon which the battle of Bull Run was to have been fought, Johnston and his entire army were still at Winchester. On Friday morning Patterson marched to Charlestown and Johnston fell back, and joined Beauregard on Sunday evening, just in time with his re-inforcements to strengthen Beauregard for his last desperate charge. 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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE PAGE

THE FIRESIDE.

SAILED TO-DAY.

Sailed to-day:
Faded the gray seas and white winter skies,
None watching from the quay with straining eyes.

Sailed to-day:
Far in his distant home, sad faces low
And whisper, "is his ship unharmed now?"

Sailed to-day:
A fearless mother mused on the morn
They bade her cheer, because her boy was born.

Sailed to-day:
And those who loved him best urged on his flight
The bitter message reached him but last night.

Sailed to-day:
With laughter and boom companions left behind
To mock him in the gloomiest midnight wind.

Sailed to-day:
The day of loving parting is so sad,
But we have learned to think such days are glad.

Sailed to-day:
We mourn with torture-tears that drop within,
Whiten our hair, and wear our faces thin.

Sailed to-day:
O, cold gray seas! O, sullen winter skies!
Will there be ever summer in our eyes?

Sailed to-day:
Still we notways feel this biting cold?
Is there no summer when the heart is old.

Sailed to-day:
Well, ships go out, but they come back again—
A day of joy completes long months of pain.

Sailed to-day:
And some ships go with lead and come with gold—
Sad hearts have hopes too daring to be told.

Sailed to-day:
O, God! who to the farthest deep goes down,
Who knows the strangers in the foreign town.

Sailed to-day:
Out of our reach is still in reach for you,
The God who cares for sparrows loves him who
Sailed to-day.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

The Golden-Hearted Tyrant, and a Most Eccentric Prince.

Few princes of distinction in the history of the world displayed ever more eccentric traits than Leopold of Dessau, one of the greatest generals of his day, and famous as the victor of Kesselsdorf, a strategic triumph, which Frederick the Great declared Caesar or Hannibal need not be ascribed of.

But greatly at variance with his brilliant war record was the private history of this remarkable Duke of Dessau. His whole career as a ruler, and all relations of life other than military, was a strange mixture of outbursts of uncontrollable passion, almost frenzied tendencies worthy of an old-fashioned Turkish Pasha, measures of sterling common sense, and manifestations of the utmost kind-heartedness. In consequence, his subjects hated and loved him, and the great Leibnitz called him "that golden-hearted tyrant."

Leopold's character was due, in a great measure, to the extraordinary circumstances under which he grew up. His parents, excellent but narrow-minded people, had lost their eight children in rapid succession. They had already abandoned all hopes of having further offspring when little Leopold's birth filled them with indescribable joy.

The father was especially jubilant. Lest he should lose this precious child, he gave strict orders to all his attendants never to arouse the boy's anger never to trouble him with any book-learning, never to thwart any of his caprices, however foolish they might be. In consequence, young Leopold grew up in the most blooming health, but a more self-willed, impetuous, and violent lad could not be imagined. His dotting father died when the son was but fourteen years old, and left Leopold's education in the hands of the affectionate, but weak mother.

In his eighteenth year, at a rural hall, Leopold made the acquaintance of Anna Liza, youngest daughter of Mr. Foesche, a poor druggist of Dessau. The girl, who was a very charming specimen of sweet sixteen, kindled the Prince's inflammable heart. He dined with her all the afternoon, and before they parted, he was lead over ears in love with her. When the ball was at an end, he said to her:

"Anna Liza, I love you."

The girl blushed to the roots of her hair, and made no reply.

"Anna Liza," continued young Leopold, "I will make you my wife. You shall become Duchess of Dessau!"

She lifted her beautiful eyes to him and replied:

"Prince, you are making fun of me!"

He swore a terrible oath—for he had learned all that already—that no power on earth should prevent him from keeping his word.

"But what will your mother say to it?" asked the girl timidly.

"I will go on the spot to her, and ask her consent," replied the young lover, in a tone of the most inflexible determination. "But you, Anna Liza, you become my wife?" he added, bending on her a burning glance.

Anna Liza was an ambitious girl; she liked Leopold, and so she whispered with another still deeper blush:

"Yes, Prince!"

There was the customary kiss given by the Prince with the utmost warmth whereupon he hurried away in order to obtain his mother's consent.

Now at that time unions between the princes of sovereign houses and the daughters of poor burghers were absolutely unheard of. So, when Leopold blurted out his mother that he had asked the poor druggist's daughter to become his wife, the good old Duchess was almost petrified with astonishment and dismay. Clapping her hands over her head, she exclaimed:

"Leopold, my son, you must be mad!"

"Never was in better possession of my mental faculties than at this moment," he replied with the utmost unconcern.

"But the thing is utterly impossible, my son. What the future ruler of the ancient house of Anhalt, the peer of the proudest princes in the world, should demean himself so low as to bestow his hand upon a commoner's daughter!"

"I love Anna Liza, and she shall become my wife," replied the son, stubbornly.

Vainly did the mother represent to him that he was too young to marry, vainly did she implore him not to disgrace his family, as she called it, by making a pill vender's daughter the partner of his bosom.

"I shall marry her!" he cried at last, furiously stamping his feet, "and no

powers on earth shall keep me from it!"

The mother, who knew his temper, immediately ceased arguing with him. No sooner had he stormed from her room than she sent for General Dittmar, the commander-in-chief of the little army of Anhalt, and the young Prince's military superior. The Duchess told him all about her son's project.

"I will put a stop to it," said the old General.

He sent for the Prince.

"Prince," he said to him, "how soon can you be ready to leave Dessau?"

"In two hours," replied the Prince.

"In one hour," thundered the General, "I send you as our commissioner to the army fighting under Prince Eugene against the troops under the King of France. Captain Bellmann and Von Ples shall be your aids. Two orderlies shall accompany you. March!"

Leopold was an enthusiastic soldier, and he knew that the orders of his superiors must be obeyed at all hazards.

So he hurried to Anna Liza and bade her an affectionate farewell, after making her promise that she would remain true to him, no matter how long he would stay away from Dessau.

"In three years," he said, I shall be of age; then I shall ascend the throne, and my first act as ruler shall be to make you my wife.

For eleven months he remained with Prince Eugene, fighting bravely against the French, and obtaining among his comrades the honorable surname, Lion of Anhalt.

Then he was sent to Italy, and kept there until he was of age.

During all this time he had constantly corresponded with his girl. His letters have all been preserved; they show a very illiterate man, but in other respects they are quite as remarkable as the famous love correspondence between Abelard and Heloise.

He returned with the utmost quickness to Dessau and rode straightway to the house of Mr. Foesche, the druggist, his intended father-in-law.

The old druggist did not at once recognize the young hero, for he had changed markedly since he had gone away from home.

"Who may you be, sir?" asked the druggist.

"I am Leopold, Mr. Foesche," cried the Duke, "don't you know me?"

"Great heavens! is that you, your Highness?"

"Where is Anna Liza?"

"The poor druggist had turned very pale, for, believing that the Duke would never marry his daughter, he had encouraged Mr. Peter Ahlers, a young licentiate of theology, to court Anna Liza.

The latter had turned a deaf ear to the solicitations of her clerical suitor. By a truly fearful coincidence, Ahlers was at that very moment with the girl, making a last effort to win her.

"Where is Anna Liza?" thundered Leopold, as the father of his sweet-heart was vainly endeavoring to hide his confusion.

"I will call her," he stammered out at last.

"Where is she?" demanded the young Duke with a terrible scowl.

"In the front room upstairs, but—"

Without waiting for another word, Leopold hurried up stairs, and burst into the front room.

There, at that spectacle burst upon him there!

Kneeling before Anna Liza, who kept her face averted, was the young licentiate, who but breathed the words, in the tragic style of that period:

"Angelic creature, Cupid has sent me to thee on the wings of love. Plunge me not into the abyss of despair by refusing my hymeneal offer."

With an unearthly yell of rage, Leopold tore his sword from the sheath, and, before the eyes of the frightened Anna Liza, he slaughtered the helpless licentiate.

The girl fainted away. Leopold stood, still trembling with passion over the quivering body of his victim. Then he rushed down stairs, and told Foesche what he had done.

So unlimited were at that time even the powers of petty German severities that this dreadful crime had absolutely no unpleasant consequence for the murderer of the throne.

On the contrary, the poor licentiate was ignominiously buried in the potter's field, and a few days later, Leopold of Anhalt married Anna Liza amid great popular festivities and rejoicings.

But now arose another question for the Duke. Anna Liza it is true was his lawful wife, but having no princely blood in her veins, she could not sit on the throne by his side, nor claim the title of Duchess. This title could be conferred upon her only by the German Emperor.

Leopold of Austria, who was then the ruler of the Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality, as his curious title was, however, was decidedly averse to conferring such distinctions and privileges upon low-born people, for whom he entertained the utmost contempt. He was, besides, a somewhat effeminate person, and he had heard, with horror and disgust, of the escapades and violent deeds of the young ruler of Anhalt.

So, when Leopold applied to him for the elevation of his wife, Anna Liza, to the dignity of Duchess, the Emperor sent back a very curt and almost impolite refusal. Nothing could exceed Leopold's anger upon receiving this reply. For days he raved like a madman; with his own hands he tore down the painted emblems of the Emperor's power, and he had penned already a grotesque letter to his imperial namesake, when his wife, Anna Liza, suggested to him to go personally to Vienna, and see if he could not persuade his Imperial Majesty to grant his wish.

Leopold said he would go.

"But you must promise me one thing, love," she added. "You must keep your temper in check. If the Emperor proves inexorable, why, then, leave him without getting angry."

Her husband promised that, too; but the idea that he should keep his temper under any sort of provocation was a ludicrous one. Anna Liza learned him and his character to know much better by and by.

The Duke went to Vienna, and applied to the Emperor for an interview. At first Leopold the First felt disposed not to admit Leopold of Anhalt at all to his presence. Had he adhered to it, he would have saved himself a terrible humiliation.

But he changed his mind, and said to the chamberlain in waiting:

"Admit his highness!"

Leopold was ushered in.

At first he was humble enough toward the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality. But, when the latter said to him:

"My dear Duke, how could you have been guilty of such a misstep as to marry the daughter of a low shopkeeper?" the Duke's anger was aroused.

"Your Majesty," he replied, "would not allow any one to talk disrespectfully about the Empress. In the same manner I forbid you to use such expressions about my wife!"

The Emperor raised his eyebrows. He was amazed beyond expression, for no one had ever ventured to address him in that strain. But a glance at the Duke, who stood before him with a terrible scowl, convinced him that he had a dangerous adversary to deal with.

"This audience is at an end," said the Emperor motioning toward the door.

"It is not, your Majesty," cried the Duke no longer able to control his wrath. "I shall not leave this room until you have written me a letter making my wife a Duchess!"

So saying he took from his belt two pistols, and throwing one of them to the Emperor, he headed:

"I have as good blood in me as Austrian ever had. You have insulted my wife, and you shall answer for it now and here, pistol in hand, or give me satisfaction by writing the letter I demand!"

The Emperor was speechless with terror; for the flashing eyes of the Duke showed him plainly that he was in dead earnest. He cast a timid glance toward the door. The Duke hastened to it and locked it.

"I will write the letter I ask your Majesty for the last time!" roared the Duke.

The Emperor humbled himself by complying with the Duke's demand. The letter was written, and Leopold pocketed it with a profound bow. Then he unlocked the door and hurriedly left the Imperial Palace. The Emperor was overcome with shame and rage.

But what was he to do? The best policy for him to adopt was that of silence. So Leopold of Anhalt was permitted to leave Vienna without let or hindrance.

Upon his return to Dessau, Anna Liza was solemnly proclaimed a Princess of the German Empire. She lived happily with her eccentric husband, until she bore a large family of children.

The peculiar manner in which he obtained the Emperor's consent to her elevation to the ducal dignity, did not become known until after Leopold's death. The Emperor had died suddenly in 1705, and there was some reason to believe that the shock he had received at that memorable interview, was the first nail to his coffin.

HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

By G. WASHINGTON JONES.

On the arrival of the troops from Texas in the harbor of New York the wildest excitement prevailed. Fort Sumpter had been bombarded. The volunteers fired upon in the streets of Baltimore, and the very flag of the nation was threatened by an armed force from Virginia. Officers, both civil and military, in high positions had proven false to their trusts, and even at that very time some of the most important officers of the land were in the hands of men of doubtful loyalty, whose influence was thrown in favor of the government they had sworn to defend against all enemies or opposers.

This want of confidence on the part of the people rendered it necessary that all should "show their colors." Those who were unwilling to fly the American flag were to be considered disloyal. At first only a few flags were hoisted, and the rest followed.

Such an order seemed cruel but then it was demanded by the harsh rules of war. Mr. Lincoln would have acted wisely had he issued a similar proclamation, and thus rid the North of all those whose interests and sympathies were away down South in Dixie.

The object of greatest interest early in 1861 was the safety of the national capital. And the first troops raised were sent forward to that point as rapidly as possible. When they felt secure there, another army was organized for service against General Joseph E. Johnston who, in command of a large force, had marched up to and taken possession of Harper's Ferry, which he had strongly fortified.

This command was concentrated at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and Major-General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, was assigned to its command. The operations of this army have been persistently misrepresented by its organization down to the present time. Even the loyalty, patriotism and ability of its gallant commander have been called into question. While at Chambersburg Gen. Patterson urged upon the General-in-Chief to allow him to cross into Virginia at or near Leesburgh, but his proposition was overruled and he was ordered to march his command to Williamsport and enter Virginia at that point. Here a great military blunder was committed—Patterson and McDowell's armies were placed on exterior lines, while Beauregard and Johnston occupied interior lines and were thus enabled to form a junction with each other, attack and defeat McDowell and with equal ease they might have turned against Patterson and "sent him whirling" out of the Shenandoah valley—thus defeating every operation of easy capture. The crossing of Patterson's army at either place would have threatened Johnston's communications and his evacuation of Harper's Ferry and occupation of Winchester. Would have surely followed in either event. Had Patterson, however, been at Leesburgh, he would have been in supporting distance of McDowell and could have joined him sooner than Johnston could have effected a junction with Beauregard. Had Patterson's plan been carried out the humiliating defeat at Bull Run would have been transformed into a glorious victory for the Union cause. Soon after crossing into Virginia the advance arrived at "Falling Waters," where Stonewall Jackson was encountered and defeated.

The writer was on duty that day with General McDowell, whose command was at the rear of the column. As soon as the firing was heard our march was accelerated and soon we met a large number of warriors on the retreat. Some had been wounded and were going to the rear probably from prudential reasons. Among the number I noticed "our special artist" of Harper's Weekly.

In reply to my question as to his destination he replied, "I am going back to sharpen my pencils." After he had accomplished his object, which was not until after the firing ceased, he walked forward and sketched a very life-like picture of the battle. After the wounded were cared for the command moved on to Martinsburg. Here an order was received from General Scott directing Patterson to press Joe Johnston so closely as to prevent him from re-inforcing Beauregard and announcing the fact that McDowell was to move against the enemy in his front on the following Tuesday, and that he (Patterson) was expected to meet Johnston at Winchester until after that date, when he could transfer his troops and headquarters to Charlottesville. A forward movement of the army was ordered and it marched to Bank's Hill. For several days reconnaissance were made in the direction of Winchester. These movements bewildered Johnston. Momentarily he expected an attack. His army was kept in line for several days. On Tuesday morning, however, the army which the battle of Bull Run was won by, was not yet in position. Johnston and his entire force were still at Winchester. On Friday morning Patterson marched to Charlottesville and Johnston fell back, and joined Beauregard on Tuesday, which the battle of Bull Run was won by. Johnston and his entire force were still at Winchester. On Friday morning Patterson marched to Charlottesville and Johnston fell back, and joined Beauregard on Tuesday, which the battle of Bull Run was won by.

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After two days and nights of such life, Vonnie began to pine for liberty, and expressed a desire to go home. Della threatened to do something terrible to her if she attempted to escape, and told her if she would be a good girl she would take her out riding for air. Accordingly, at 9 o'clock that night, instead of going to bed as usual, they stole out and took a ride in the streets. They returned late and went to bed unobserved. The next day Vonnie returned to the closet, but made a stern and desperate resolution there. That evening she put on her wrappings and holdly walked out. Della stormed behind her, threatening violence, but doing none; and so Vonnie Parks found herself a free girl in the open street, and made her way home. On the strength of Vonnie's story, Della was arrested, while some charge or other preferred against her, Vonnie Parks had four days' life in a coal-hole, and has had enough of it.

The huge, drastic, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Foe's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated Concentrated Root and Herbs, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or Maltum in Parvo Physic. Modern Chemists suggest that these pills extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when reduced into little pellets or granules, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

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A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA.

MINN.

The latest in tea-sets is "Centennial silver," but the latest in small change is silver ten-centinal.

Brazil is a large country, but that is no reason why our public officers should be snubbed by Dom Pedro.

It didn't take as long for the vigilance committee to straighten things in Chicago as it did in San Francisco.

Robert Lincoln has commenced political life in the very footsteps of Andrew Johnson: by being elected town supervisor.

With all the crookedness which is being unearthed it is a pity that the crooked path of little Charlie Ross cannot be found.

The time is near at hand when a dime will make more noise in the contribution box than the silent and unobtrusive dollar.

Bowen has withdrawn from the congressional union. Now if he will withdraw altogether from sight it will be a good thing.

The Archbishop of Boston and John B. O'Reilly have purchased the Boston Pilot, which ensures the continuance of that great Irish paper.

A down-east newspaper man is very witty because our government charges us five cents apiece for nickles which costs but a half cent to make.

It is stated that among the inmates of an insane asylum in Montreal is Louis Riel, President of the Republic of Winnipeg during the insurrection of 1870.

The Cubans are charged with filling Havana cigars with brown paper for exportation to America, and the basswood ham manufacturers of Connecticut are nearly bursting with rage.

They are having strawberry short-cakes in Mississippi—but we must not be envious, for there is a law of compensation which will soon give them a taste of the yellow fever or cholera.

A railroad war is imminent, but the people can stand it. Indeed, it will be jolly if the companies will cut and cut until they offer free seats and a chromo to each passenger to the Centennial.

The Emperor of Brazil was really rude to Secretary Fish, at the reception in New York harbor. He evidently mistook Fish for an ordinary "go to."

Irish home rule is having a marked effect upon emigration to this country. According to reliable statistics there was a great falling off last year, and there will be a still greater decrease this year.

A. T. Stewart said that truth and honesty are not obstacles to the accumulation of riches. Notwithstanding there are two sides to that question it cannot be denied that Stewart made "mints of money."

In Germany the telegraph wires are to be laid under ground instead of elevated on posts. This plan is recommended to the consideration of Northwestern and other telegraph companies between here and Chicago.

It is said, in objection to the organization of the State of New Mexico, that there is only one inhabitant to the square mile. But who is there that has once tested their odoriferousness that would care to have them any thicker?

Why in the world don't they let Anna Dickinson alone? But a few days ago she was to appear on the stage as Joan of Arc, and now she is writing a play for herself, in which it is said she will dress with equal abandon. But this she has a woman's right to do.

A director's car on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad was recently run nine and three-fourths miles in seven and one-fourth minutes, including starting and stopping. It is calculated that the highest rate of speed during the trip was eighty-seven miles an hour.

What with replies and rejoinders and sur-rejoinders, and so forth and so forth, each requiring several days for consideration, it is likely to be well on toward summer before the Senate begins to consider whether it can try Belknap or not. And it does not appear that anybody cares very much, either.

Mr. Conger told the House of Representatives the other day that the churches would look with amazement upon the effort to place the Indians under charge of the war department. Mr. C. should take a wagon-load of good books and go out where the red fiends are murdering innocent men, women and children, and see how long his philanthropic head will retain its crimson-blond covering.

Domestic Economy.

When a Norristown woman asked her husband for two dollars to buy a calico dress, he whipped a paper out of his coat-tail pocket and pointed to an editorial which clearly showed that female extravagance was the ruin of some of our best men, and even the country itself was becoming demoralized from the same cause. Then he gave her ten cents to buy hair-pins, a ten-cent cigar and left the house—and lost three dollars playing billiards before he came home.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Crimes, Criminals and Casualties.

By a crevasse on the Mississippi shore of the lower river, a large number of plantations are submerged.

An incendiary fire at Danville, Ky., lately, destroyed a livery stable and other property of the value of \$75,000.

The St. Louis Police have broken up a large gang of railroad robbers which has been operating on roads entering there.

The steamer Legal Tender struck a snag near Little Rock, and sunk in deep water, last week, losing her entire cargo.

A tow boat called the Dictator was wrecked a few days ago by colliding with the Hannibal bridge, and drowning nine men.

An explosion in a railroad tunnel in Wales caused the roof to fall in, burning all the workmen. Thirteen dead bodies were recovered.

Destructive prairie fires are reported from various parts of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota. The loss is probably the greatest for many years.

The woman Coster, who accompanied the defaulter Pinney in his flight, has returned to San Francisco. Pinney gave her a thousand dollars to leave him, and she did so at Fremont.

Wm. Cooper murdered a girl named Molly Cooper, in St. Louis, last week, and then, to save expense to the county and a public hanging, the pistol to his own head and put a ball into his own devilish brain. It was a so-called love affair.

Dolan, the murderer, was hung on the gallows in New York. His crime was the murder of James M. Noe, a wholesale hatter, while entering his premises as a burglar. The evidence against Dolan was entirely circumstantial, but very conclusive.

The revenue officers are having serious times with the illicit distillers of poor whisky in Kentucky. It has been found to be useless to attempt to make arrests singly, and details of soldiers are now made for the purpose. The rogues are of a desperate class, and go constantly armed.

At last Piper, the Boston belfry murderer, has made a partial confession. He says the little girl Mabel Young was killed by the trap door falling upon her head. He gives as his reason for denying all knowledge of her death, that he was afraid he would be accused of murdering her. Of course nobody believes the story.

The camp meeting grounds at Sarensburg, Pa., near Pittsburgh, was the scene of a devastating fire, on the 22d. The grounds contained about 160 neat cottages, all of which were burned, with furniture and all contents. The fire will prove very disastrous to the arrangements for the national camp meeting of Methodists, to be held there in August. The loss is about \$30,000, insured for \$20,000.

Six men were to be hung at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on last hangman's day. One was a negro, three were Choctaws, one a Cherokee, and one white man. Probably the most horrible of all the murders for which these men were hung was committed by the Cherokee, named Sanders, and at this distance it appears strange to know that the other five were executed as decreed by the courts while Sanders was reprieved at the last moment.

A riot lately took place at Leavenworth, Kansas, between a party of striking miners and a number of negroes whom the mine owners were going to set at work. Pistols, clubs and knives were freely used, but no deaths are reported.

A break in the levee at Quincy, Ill., overflooded the bottom lands and drove the entire population to the bluffs, leaving every thing behind them. First reports failed to give any estimate of the loss which must be very great, as many buildings and other property were swept away.

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THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department, provides that after the 1st of July next the Secretary of War shall possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to Indian affairs; that he shall from time to time make details of army officers to administer the affairs of the Indian branch of the war department; that the commanding officers of the geographical department shall be in charge of Indian affairs in their departments, and shall make details of officers, including officers on the retired list, to administer affairs over the Indian service, and the inspector general of the army shall discharge the duties of inspector of Indian affairs. The act is not to be construed to authorize an increase in the number, rank, or allowances of army officers. All contracts for Indian supplies and transportation are to be made in the same manner and at the same time, where practicable, as those for the army. All religious denominations are to enjoy a free and equal right to erect and maintain church and school buildings on Indian reservations. Individual Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life may become citizens of the United States without forfeiting the right to a share of the tribal property.

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This is what the young man Watterson (Louisville Courier Journal) said to New York Herald's interviewer: Mr. Haldeman is very fond of Mr. Bristow, admires and respects him. I do not know him so well, but I know him well enough to appreciate his manliness, integrity, courage and candor. I don't hesitate to use such expressions in writing about him, and the driving idiots take these for concessions of opinion, when, in reality, Bristow and I scarcely agree upon a single political idea. My notion is that neither of us are thieves and that is one bond of good will. He is the only honest Republican, and I am the only Democrat who is not afraid to talk out in meetin'. That is the whole of it. We are going to publish a life of Bristow in a few days—a good old-fashioned, high-pressure, radical life. That will set poor fools howling again.

* I think Bristow could beat any Republican except Bristow, and I think he is the only Democrat who could give Bristow a race. I am for Bristow without reserve.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department, provides that after the 1st of July next the Secretary of War shall possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to Indian affairs; that he shall from time to time make details of army officers to administer the affairs of the Indian branch of the war department; that the commanding officers of the geographical department shall be in charge of Indian affairs in their departments, and shall make details of officers, including officers on the retired list, to administer affairs over the Indian service, and the inspector general of the army shall discharge the duties of inspector of Indian affairs. The act is not to be construed to authorize an increase in the number, rank, or allowances of army officers. All contracts for Indian supplies and transportation are to be made in the same manner and at the same time, where practicable, as those for the army. All religious denominations are to enjoy a free and equal right to erect and maintain church and school buildings on Indian reservations. Individual Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life may become citizens of the United States without forfeiting the right to a share of the tribal property.

If any one hereafter attempts to pass an old, torn ten cent shimpliner, shoot him on the spot.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

To whiten flannel made yellow by age, dissolve one and a half pounds of white soap in fifty pounds soft water, and also two-thirds of an ounce spirits of ammonia. Immerse the flannel, stir well around for short time, and wash in pure water.

When black or navy blue linens are washed soap should not be used. Take instead two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and peeled), into which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens in this, and rinse them in cold blue water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. An infusion of hay will keep the natural color in buff linens, and an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens and prints.

If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, but last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom. A handful or so of salt sprinkled on the carpet will carry the dust along with it and make the carpet look bright and clean.

A carpet may be cleaned by setting a pail of cold water out by the door, wet the broom in it, knock it to get of all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom as before and sweep again; being careful to shake all the drops off the broom, and not sweep for a time.

If done with care it will clean a carpet very nicely, and you will be surprised at the quantity of dirt in the water. The water may need changing once or twice if the carpet is very dirty. Snow sprinkled over a carpet and swept off before it has time to melt and dissolve is also nice for renovating a soiled carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used with good effect by some housekeepers. The broom wears out carpets as much as a broom.

The Art of Making Coffee.

"Aunt Prudence" writes to the American Grocer: "If we browned our coffee, which we confess we do not, we should certainly adopt a plan which we see spoken of in Hall's Journal, and which carries conviction of its excellence to the mind of an old housekeeper. It is this: When the coffee is roasted, and before it is quite cold, while you can just hear it berried comfortably in your hand, add to every pound of coffee the white of an egg, and stir the mass thoroughly, so that every berry will be wet with it. It has two advantages—the first is one spoken of by the writer of the article, of settling the coffee without the addition of anything but boiling water, and the second would be to coat the berry with the egg so as to preserve the aroma, which will pass away in a measure from the roasted berry. We feel morally certain that coffee prepared in this way, with the addition of cream, would be a beverage fit for the gods.

How to Make Tea.—In China Tea is never dejected. It is infused; and the reason is that the acid quality contained in the stems is not liberated in a quick drawing. Take a porcelain pot for tea—Sevres china if you have it, not tea and earthenware—scald it with freshly boiling water, then to every heaping teaspoonful of tea add a breakfast cup of water; when the tea has drawn exactly five minutes, add no more, pour all off and drink with sugar only. The leaves are very useful afterward for carpet-sweeping, but tea amateurs rarely try such an aerial preparation as a second drawing, the offensive flavor of which must be disguised with milk.

Sago Jelly.—Take a teaspoon of sago and boil in three pints and a half of water; when cold add half a pint of raspberry syrup; pour the whole into a shape which has been rinsed in cold water, and let it stand until sufficiently set to turn out. When dished, pour a little cream around it if preferred.

Potato Soup.—Take six good-sized potatoes sliced thin, a quart and a pint of water, a pint of milk, lump butter the size of an egg, pepper and salt to suit the taste, and crackers if you prefer them.

Gooseberry Vinegar.—Two quarts of mashed gooseberries full-grown—but green, not ripe; allow for this quantity three quarts of water. Let the fruit soak two days, then press out the juice, strain it, and add one pint of sugar to each gallon; put it into a barrel, add a little yeast, and let it ferment.

June Grass or Blue Grass.

The Canada Farmer recently published an illustration and description of the qualities of this well-known but variously-estimated grass. In Kentucky the blue grass is considered the very best of grasses. In an address before a Shelby County Grange, published in the Farmer's Home Journal, Chaplain Blaydes gave the following remarks on the characteristics of this grass, which is so valuable for its capacity to yield an abundant pasturage. This characteristic of the variety named is apparent to all whose attention has been directed to the matter, as it will yield rich grazing the year round, and may be mowed and cut with evergreens. All this conspires to give it a very high place in our favor for winter grazing. It is a familiar fact that in what is proverbially known as the Blue Grass region, this grass has attained a very high state of cultivation, specially for winter pasturage; while in an adjoining and sister State (Indiana), there are a number of counties in which this grass is fostered with a view to both summer and winter grazing.

2. Its fattening qualities are conceded by all to be equal, if not superior, to any grass, and for cattle it has no equal among all the grasses, giving rise to the most savory meats. Es-pecially for cows does it excel, as it manifests itself in the rich flow of sweet and oily cream from whence the choicest butter is made. I once heard a brother farmer remark that he had a large woodland pasture, set in blue grass, which he usually used for summer grazing; but being advised by a friend to cut the pasture in two and keep one-half of it for winter pasture, he was prevailed on to act out his suggestion, and he remarked that he turned about thirty head of cattle on it in the early part of winter, and they remained on it during the winter without having been fed any, except only when there was snow or sleet on the ground, so that they could not get to the grass. "And," said he, "they kept in good beef and order throughout the winter." I mention the foregoing

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Chaska Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA.

The latest in ten-sets is "Centennial silver," but the latest in small change is silver ten-centinal.

Brazil is a large country, but that is no reason why our public officers should be snubbed by Dom Pedro.

It didn't take as long for the vigilance committee to straighten things in Chicago as it did in San Francisco.

Robert Lincoln has commenced political life in the very footsteps of Andrew Johnson: by being elected town supervisor.

With all the crookedness which is being unearthed it is a pity that the crooked path of little Charlie Ross cannot be found.

The time is near at hand when a dime will make more noise in the contribution box than the silent and unobtrusive dollar.

Bowen has withdrawn from the congressional union. Now if he will withdraw altogether from sight it will be a good thing.

The Archbishop of Boston and John B. O'Reilly have purchased the Boston Pilot, which ensures the continuance of that great Irish paper.

A down-east newspaper man is very wrathly because our government charges us five cents apiece for nickles which costs but a half cent to make.

It is stated that among the inmates of an insane asylum in Montreal is Louis Riel, President of the Republic of Winnipeg during the insurrection of 1870.

The Cubans are charged with filling Havana cigars with brown paper for exportation to America, and the bass-wood hump manufacturers of Connecticut are nearly bursting with rage.

They are having strawberry short-cakes in Mississippi—but we must not be envious, for there is a law of compensation which will soon give them a taste of the yellow fever or cholera.

A railroad war is imminent, but the people can stand it. Indeed, it will be jolly if the companies will cut and out until they offer free seats and a chrono to each passenger to the Centennial.

The Emperor of Brazil was really rude to Secretary Fish, at the reception in New York harbor. He evidently mistook Fish for an ordinary sardine. "Dom Pedro!" said Fish, "go to."

Irish home rule is having a marked effect upon emigration to this country. According to reliable statistics there was a great falling off last year, and there will be a still greater decrease this year.

A. T. Stewart said that truth and honesty are not obstacles to the accumulation of riches. Notwithstanding there are two sides to that question it cannot be denied that Stewart made "mints of money."

In Germany the telegraph wires are to be laid under ground instead of elevated on posts. This plan is recommended to the consideration of Northwestern and other telegraph companies between here and Chicago.

It is said, in objection to the organization of the State of New Mexico, that there is only one inhabitant to the square mile. But who is there that has once tested their odoriferousness that would care to have them any thicker? Why in the world don't they let Anna Dickinson alone! but a few days ago she was to appear on the stage as Joan of Arc, and now she is writing a play for herself, in which it is said she will dress with equal abandon. But this she has a woman's right to do.

A director's car on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad was recently run nine and three-fourths miles in seven and one-fourth minutes, including starting and stopping. It is calculated that the highest rate of speed during the trip was eighty-seven miles an hour.

What with replies and rejoinders and sur-rejoinders, and so forth and so forth, each requiring several days for consideration, it is likely to be well on toward summer before the Senate begins to consider whether it can try Belknap or not. And it does not appear that anybody cares very much, either.

Mr. Conger told the House of Representatives the other day that the churches would look with amazement upon the effort to place the Indians under charge of the war department. Mr. C. should take a wagon-load of good books and go out where the red fiends are murdering innocent men, women and children, and see how long his philanthropic head will retain its crimson-blonde covering.

Domestic Economy.

When a Norristown woman asked her husband for two dollars to buy a calico dress, he whipped a paper out of his coat-pocket and pointed to an editorial which clearly showed that female extravagance was the ruin of some of our best men, and even the country itself was becoming demoralized from the same cause. Then he gave her ten cents to buy hair-pins, lit a ten-cent cigar and left the house—and lost three dollars playing billiards before he came home.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Crimes, Criminals and Casualties.

By a crevasse on the Mississippi shore of the lower river, a large number of plantations are submerged.

An incendiary fire at Danville, Ky., lately, destroyed a livery stable and other property of the value of \$75,000.

The St. Louis Police have broken up a large gang of railroad robbers which has been operating on roads centering there.

The steamer Legal Tender struck a snag near Little Rock, and sunk in deep water, last week, losing her cargo.

A tow boat called the Dictator was wrecked a few days ago by colliding with the Hannibal bridge, and drowning nine men.

An explosion in a railroad tunnel in Wales caused the roof to fall in, burning all the workmen. Thirteen dead bodies were recovered.

Destructive prairie fires are reported from various parts of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota. The loss is probably the greatest for many years.

The woman Coster, who accompanied the defaulter Pinney in his flight, has returned to San Francisco. Pinney gave her a thousand dollars to leave him, and she did so at Pernambuco.

Wm. Cooper murdered a girl named Molly Cooper, in St. Louis, last week, and then, to save expense to the county and a public hanging, put the pistol to his own head and put a ball into his own devilish brain. It was a so-called love affair.

Dolan, the murderer, was hung on the 21st, in New York. His crime was the murder of James H. Noe, a wholesale brush-maker, while entering his premises as a burglar. The evidence against Dolan was entirely circumstantial, but very conclusive.

The revenue officers are having serious times with the illicit distillers of poor whisky in Kentucky. It has been found to be useless to attempt to make arrests single handed, and details of soldiers are now made for the purpose. The rogues are of a desperate class and go constantly armed.

At last, Piper, the Boston beffy murderer, has made a partial confession. He says: the little girl Mabel Young was killed by the trap door falling upon her head. He gives as his reason for denying all knowledge of her death, that he was afraid he would be accused of murdering her. Of course nobody believes the story.

The camp meeting grounds at Sarensburg, Pa., near Pittsburgh, was the scene of a devastating fire, on the 22d. The grounds contained about 160 neat cottages, all of which were burned, with furniture and all contents. The fire will prove very disastrous to the arrangements for the national camp meeting of Methodists, to be held there in August. The loss is about \$30,000, insured for \$20,000.

Six men were to be hung at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on last hangman's day. One was a negro, three were Choctaws, one a Cherokee, and one a white man. Probably the most horrible of the murders for which these men were hung was committed by the Cherokee, named Sanders, and at this distance it appears strange to know that the other five were executed as decreed by the courts while Sanders was reprieved at the last moment.

Personal, Impersonal and Political.

The Emperor of Brazil, Don Pedro, has gone to California.

Henry C. Bowen has withdrawn from the Congressional Union.

Queen Victoria has safely arrived at Windsor castle from her trip on the continent.

The Emperor of Brazil attended the closing session of Moody and Sankey's New York meeting.

T. Dwight Ellis, of Cleveland, prominently identified with the Lake Superior iron ore interest, lately died in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Cook county savings bank, of Chicago, suspended on the 22d. The depositors numbered six thousand, mostly Scandinavians, who will receive very nearly dollar for dollar.

The Nebraska Democratic convention was the largest and most influential ever held in the State, and elected delegates to the national convention unanimously for Tilden for President.

The Indiana Democratic convention nominated Jas. D. Williams for governor and elected delegates to the national convention, and endorsed Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks as the choice of the convention for President.

News From the National Capital.

Secretary Bristow has given notice of a new loan of \$5,323,000 to pay the awards of the Alabama claims commission.

The President has nominated Michael Schaffer chief justice for Utah; Eliza P. Perry governor of Washington territory; and Jos. C. Wilson, collector for Colorado.

The bill which passed the House for the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department provides that after the first of July the commanders of geographical departments shall have charge of Indian affairs in their respective departments.

It is authoritatively announced that Gen. Schenck will not be returned as minister to England under any circumstances. Although the President is fully convinced that Schenck is entirely innocent of any intended fraud in Emma Mine affairs, he has delayed making any further nomination until the investigation is completed.

To Belknap's plea of jurisdiction, the managers of the impeachment trial replied, on the opening of the court on the 19th, that Belknap was the officer who the offenses were committed, also when the investigation was made and until measures were commenced for impeachment. On motion of Belknap's counsel four days were given in which to make answer to the managers, and the trial was ordered to proceed on the 27th.

The impeachment trial of W. W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of war, was commenced on the 17th. The Senate galleries were crowded with spectators, and unusual activity was apparent on the floor. Belknap was present with his counsel, looking care-worn and anxious. His counsel entered a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Senate to try the accused, as he is not a public officer, but a private citizen of the state of Iowa. The managers on the part of the House then asked for time in which to consider the plea, and an adjournment was had until Wednesday, the 19th.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Queen Victoria has returned from her foreign trip.

Spain has closed negotiations with the Pope on the subject of religious unity.

The freight pool from Chicago to the seaboard has broken and rates have declined ten cents.

The Centennial grounds have been closed to visitors until May 10th, the time set for the grand opening.

The steamer D. A. McDonald collided with a bridge pier at Keokuk, and was totally wrecked. Loss \$14,000.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

The principal business before the Senate on the 17th, was the opening of the session, and the reading of the memorial of the Freedmen's Bureau.

A report from the broken levees on the lower Mississippi indicate greater damage by the spring floods than for many years past.

The terrible plague has broken out in Persia and in one city the deaths number over a hundred daily. The disease is rapidly spreading.

Europe continues to be much agitated by the condition of Turkish affairs, and a general war would not be a surprising denouement.

The revolution in Hayti is triumphant. The President has fled and the Vice President and General of the federal army have been shot.

Crop reports to the Inter-Ocean from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois report damage to the peach crop, but wheat and other crops doing well on the 20th.

Gov. Hays has issued a proclamation to the striking miners in Ohio, that all lawlessness must cease at once or the militia will be called upon to preserve the peace.

The proprietors of the Missouri State Lottery have brought suit against the police commissioners of St. Louis for \$100,000 damages for breaking up their business.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman, of New York, acting as referee, has decided that the re-marriage of persons divorced is illegal. This will put a stop to a rather popular amusement.

The mayor of Chicago, who was lately asked to resign by a meeting of "best citizens," replies that he will not resign until the "best citizens" come forward and pay up their back taxes.

Garvey and Kensey, two of the Tweed ring contractors in New York are ready to make restitution of all money plundered from the city as soon as the amount can be ascertained, and have filed pleas to that effect.

Chicago held a supplementary election on the 18th, which resulted in very quiet, business hours being generally closed and the best citizens going to the

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

GRIMBLE NOT, BROTHER.

Grimble not, brother, though dark be the night,
Gloomy the shadows of life to thy sight;
Others have braved them, and sealed with a cheer,
The hill which divides us from the summer sphere.
Over the hill! Over the hill!
Sunlight is glowing forever—be still!

Grimble not, brother, though stormy the way,
Others have traveled it many a day;
Footsore and weary they journeyed along,
Lashing each day to the echoing song:
Over the hill! Over the hill!
Sunlight is glowing forever—be still!

BELL, THE SCOUT.

His Perils and Escapes as a Scout Under Grant.

The following is an account of an adventure of C. S. Bell, the Union Scout, in Mississippi. It was published in the New York Ledger in 1869, and it was made doubly interesting in view of the prominence given Bell by his testimony before Clynner's Congressional committee in the St. Louis hinky cases. After a few days of rest Bell was sent to Gen. Chalmers with a force of twenty men, with Sergt. Seales as his second in command, on an expedition to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Chalmers had made a second attack on Collierville, and had met with a bloody repulse. He felt angry and revengeful, and said to Bell: "Fear up the track, fire into the train. Throw them over an embankment. Do all the damage you can, don't show any mercy."

Bell left the camp very much troubled as to what course to pursue to retain Chalmers' favor, and to prevent damage to the Union cause. About 11 o'clock on the night of the second day, they found themselves about nine miles south of Memphis, passing through a wooded region on the Hernando road. It was quite dark and they were approaching the line of the railroad.

Bell said to his men that himself and Seales would ride ahead a distance of two or three hundred yards, and look out for any force that might be guarding the track; and if they should stop, or utter a word, the men were to halt at the same moment, without any order to that effect.

The scout rode on cautiously for some distance, accompanied by Seales, when suddenly they noticed that their horses raised their heads and pricked up their ears, as though they heard something in the advance.

"I believe there's Yankees in the road ahead of us," whispered Bell to Seales. "Look out to horses."

"I hope not," said Seales. Their discussion of the subject was cut off immediately after by a clicking of muskets and a cry of "Halt."

Bell determined that, if possible he would not allow any of his men to be shot or captured. "Don't shoot," cried Bell in a loud voice, so that his men in the rear could hear him. "We are friends."

Seales nervously clutched Bell's arm, and was about to turn to escape, when the latter whispered to him hoarsely: "As you value your life don't attempt to run. We will be shot off our horses. Keep quiet and I will get you out of this."

Bell urged his horse forward, and was soon face to face with the Federal column.

He exclaimed, "Who commands this force?"

A grim voice, with a strong Teutonic accent, replied, "I do, who you say?"

"We are the advance of a scouting party of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, from Collierville. Where is your force from?"

"Yeh, I'm from Twenty-first Missouri, and I'm Captain."

The name was a succession of guttural consonant sounds that would be impossible for an American to spell correctly.

"Seagoon," said Bell, turning to Seales, ride back and tell our men not to fire on this command. They are our friends of the Twenty-first Missouri."

Scales took the hint and rode to the rear.

Bell then said to the German officer: "What are you doing down here in the night? It seems to me a movement of this kind is attended with a great deal of danger. Troops are liable to fire into each other by mistake. You might have shot the sergeant and myself before we could make ourselves known."

"Nein! nein!" said the captain, "I don't let my soldiers for shoot mitout somebody makes droubles mit dem. Yeh, Ish after schnugglers! Well! You fan den Seventh Illinois Cavalry! Who vash in command, den?"

"Major Trafion," responded Bell. We are in pursuit of some guerrillas who are hovering in this vicinity."

"Yah! Den you vash after coorellas? Yeh, All dryght. Yeh you gits him you hangs em. Say, dey plays too much smash mit der railroad."

Bell kept up the conversation as long as possible, aware that his men were making good use of the time in retreating at full speed. Finally he exclaimed: "My men don't seem to come up. I will ride back and order them to come on. Don't fire into us."

He turned his horse to ride away, saying: "I will have my men come up by detachments."

Something in this movement seemed to strike the mind of the captain as rather peculiar, and he walked his horse a little ways after Bell. Bell rode on the faster, and it commenced to dawn on the captain that he was the victim of strategy.

"Say, vat you means? Comes pack here, say!" he cried.

consider the uncertainty of human affairs, and possibly to reflect with Hans Breitmann:

"Oh, vat ish all dis earthly bliss?
Oh, vat ish man's sockless feet!
Oh, vat ish various kinds of dings?
Oh, vat ish happiness?
Yeh, vat ish der punk ish peak,
Next dings der punk ish peak,
Yeh falls and knocks our outside in,
Yeh ve a ten strike make."

He had expected to meet smugglers, and had found professed friends: now they were gone and he was left in the dark as to their character.

Bell rode a mile very rapidly before he overtook his men. They feared that he had been captured, and were greatly elated, at his safe return. They were not disposed, however, to turn about and make another attempt on the railroad, and Bell could not persuade them to do so. Sergeant Seales joined with the men in saying that such an attempt would be useless.

Bell, though secretly glad of the turn affairs had taken, told them they might follow their own inclinations, but he should mention the facts to Gen. Chalmers. On their return, he did so, and thus relieved himself of the responsibility. The General, however, was much pleased at the account of the manner in which Bell saved his men by his presence of mind.

He found Gen. Stephen D. Lee, a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, in consultation with Gen. Chalmers. Bell was called in and closely questioned as to the strength of the Federal garrisons on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was evident that they intended a movement in force upon some portion of the road.

The questions were put vaguely and generally, to prevent Bell from obtaining any information as to the proposed point of attack, but he was quite certain, from various indications, that it was to be at Moscow. There was a railroad bridge across Wolf creek at this place—the only one between Memphis and Pocatontos, a distance of seventy miles. He also learned that reinforcements had been ordered from the interior of the State, and he therefore judged that the movement would be quite formidable.

The scout determined that Hurlbut should know of the proposed attack in time to prepare for it. He obtained a furlough from Chalmers to visit Grenada, Mississippi, a place sixty miles distant, in the opposite direction from Memphis. He proceeded to Oxford on the Hernando road, and remained there until night. He then mounted his horse and rode on, still in the same direction. Having proceeded about ten miles, he turned abruptly to the north and rode toward the Tallahatchie River. He reached it by dawn the next morning, swam it, and continued on his way toward Memphis. He was in full Confederate uniform, and designed to go to the hollow tree in the forest where he kept his citizen's clothes, and change his apparel. On going to the tree, however, he was very much chagrined to find that some one had discovered the place and stolen the suit. He had no other way to enter Memphis than to surrender himself to the pickets and ask to be taken to Hurlbut.

He was quite near the pickets on the Hernando road when he saw a man riding toward him whom he recognized, when closer, as a Confederate scout by the name of Barton. There had never been much love lost between himself and Barton, and he knew that the latter had suspected him for some time. He was attempting to invent some explanation of his presence so near the Union lines, as his fellow scout came up.

When Barton was opposite him in the road Bell was surprised to see him draw a revolver and cock it.

"I am delighted to meet you," said he. "You are my prisoner!"

"Oh, no, not in the least," replied Barton, his pistol correctly aimed at Bell's head. "You are my prisoner!"

"For what reason?" inquired Bell.

"What reason?" said Barton. "Plenty of reasons. In the first place, here you are, going directly into Memphis in full uniform. Mr. Pierson, this sort of thing is about played out. Disarm yourself!"

"You are very insolent," said Bell. "Suppose I won't."

"Then, I shall shoot you in just for a minute. That would be a pity, for I want to see you hanged."

"Indeed!" said Bell. "Your kindness nearly overpowers me."

He felt completely overpowered by Barton's stare through with you. Hand me your revolvers."

Barton's pistol was pointed directly at Bell's head, and an attempt at resistance even if it had been desirable or politic at this time, would have been useless. Bell still hoped that Barton merely entertained suspicious of him without any evidence.

He took his two pistols and handed them to Barton, but the small four-barrelled revolver which he carried in a pocket in his pantaloons was still ready at hand.

"You will be sorry for this before you get through with it," said Bell.

"Oh, no, I guess not," replied Barton. I have got you down to a fine point."

Barton seemed satisfied on receiving the pistols, supposing that Bell was now entirely disarmed. He asked however:

"Are these all your weapons?"

"Perhaps you had better search me," replied Bell, as I am your prisoner."

"I should not hesitate to search you if I felt inclined to do so," said Barton.

"Well, why don't you?" asked Bell.

"Well, I don't choose to!" replied Barton.

"I demand to be taken to Gen. Chalmers' headquarters immediately," said Bell.

"That is where I propose to take you," was the response. That is the very place for you. You will be kind enough to ride a little ahead me. I like to observe the shape and style of the famous Scout and Wild Rider."

Bell rode on as directed.

"You will take notice," remarked Barton, very coolly, "that if you make any attempt to escape I shall shoot you in a twinkling."

"If you will hand me one of those pistols," answered Bell, "I should be glad to reciprocate the favor."

"For instance, I can mention several occasions when you have called at Gen. Hurlbut's headquarters," said Barton.

Bell was alarmed at this, but he replied: "No doubt, you can. Of course I go there. How else would I get passes to go outside of the lines?"

"I thought you had an abundance of blank passes from the government printing office."

"So I have, but it is not always convenient to get at them; and I sometimes go to the Federal headquarters and get passes out as a citizen, as many others are in the habit of doing every day."

And you sometimes did it necessary to have private interviews with Gen. Hurlbut for that purpose, don't you?" said Barton. I think I can prove that pretty clearly."

"Well, I don't think you can," said Bell. I must be able to disagree with you. We will compare notes when we get to Gen. Chalmers."

"Certainly," remarked Barton. "I have been in Memphis some time taking notes expressly to present to Gen. Chalmers."

Bell was satisfied that when they arrived in camp, and the information which Barton possessed was disclosed, he would be tried as a spy, and most likely sentenced to death.

They rode on in silence for some time, and again commenced a conversation in the same amiable spirit which they had previously exhibited. Barton still had the pistol cocked in his hand.

Suddenly Bell turned to one side and looked beyond Barton down the road, as though something drew his attention there. Barton also looked around.

In a second Bell had drawn the small pistol from his pantaloons pocket, and as Barton was again turning his head to keep his eye on his prisoner, a bullet was imbedded in his brain.

War is said to be so great a crime that, while it is in progress, all other crimes become amendable. Men are killed by thousands, property is destroyed without limit; wanton destruction is the order of the day; "to the victors belong the spoils," and even Washington said that the best general was the one that could deceive the enemy.

That which ordinarily we should shudder to hear become a matter of course in the eyes of men during the progress of war. The reader is to judge how far the necessities of a great conflict will justify deception and violence which would otherwise merit the severest censure.

"Well," thought Bell, "I cannot say that I like the business I am in, but I suppose I have saved myself from an ignominious death, and may now go on my way to notify Hurlbut of the intended attack on Moscow."

The horse started off at a wild gallop, and Bell pursued him several hundred yards, but was unable to overtake him. He returned to the spot where the corpse lay, and dragged it a short distance into the bushes. He removed as well as he could the tracks of the encounter in the road, sprinkling down over the spots of blood.

He then rode on for a while, and turned into the fields so as to enter Memphis by a different road. He had no person on the way. He requested the pickets to take him to Gen. Hurlbut, and it was not long before he obtained an interview with the General.

He gave an account of the shooting of Barton, and his suggestion of a small detachment of men to be sent down the line in the direction of the place where it occurred, and the next morning the newspapers contained an item stating that a rebel scout named Barton, while lurking in the vicinity of Memphis, had been captured by our cavalry and shot while attempting to escape. The body was buried by some citizens on the spot where it was found.

Bell related minutely to Hurlbut his conversation with Chalmers and Stephen D. Lee, and gave his reason for believing that a strong attack was intended on Moscow.

"The force there," said Hurlbut, "is sufficient to repel any attack the rebels can make. Let them come on."

He had intended to remove three regiments from Moscow to a point east, but in consequence of this information held them at La Grange, where they were in a position to reinforce Moscow.

Some days after an attack was made on Moscow, as Bell had predicted. The battle was very severe; but it resulted in the total defeat of Lee's force, with a loss of nearly four hundred men, including seven commissioned officers killed on the field.

A pair of goldfinches had built their nest on a small branch of an olive tree, and after hatching their brood, the parents perceived that the weight of the rigidity of the line had been too great for the strength of the branch which supported the nest; in fact it was beginning to give way. Something should be done or the nest would fall—this was evident to goldfinches; and equally so to the goldfinches; necessary to re-establish the old order of things. This number was so large that Sherman was declared crazy and was relieved from his command, being superseded by Gen. D. C. Buell.

The country has become satisfied that Sherman was right, but that he spoke the words of wisdom and of truth. It would have been well for the cause of the Union had we been able to secure the services of a large number of persons whose insanity was of the chronic type. During Sherman's administration of affairs in Kentucky he advanced his line to Muldraugh's Hill, where it was confronted by the rebel army under Albert S. Johnson and S. B. Buckner. One day he favored the regimental field officers to a council, to make a short speech informing them of the probability of a battle with Johnson's army, and terminating the interview with these words, "You need not expect to fall here, however large the force you may have to meet. I shall expect every man to stand and fight down to the very stubs." The troops, although raw levies, understood what he meant and made up their minds to fight to the death if necessary.

This spirit, early instilled into these men, was the secret of their success throughout the war. The expression "down to the stubs," became a favorite utterance when it was understood that severe and hard fighting was expected.

Sherman's separation from the army was universally regretted, so popular had he become with the officers and soldiers of his command.

As we have before stated, Buell succeeded him. He was a great organizer

HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

BY G. WASHINGTON JONES.

The battle of Bull Run, terminating as it did, disastrously to the Union cause, inspired the Southern people with hope and courage. In all parts of the South the wildest enthusiasm was manifested. Young and old men flocked to the cities to enlist under the Confederate banner and prepare for war.

During the month of March, 1861, Kentucky occupied a position of loyalty to the Union, although the secessionists were active in trying to secure a call for a State convention. She did not favor any scheme which looked to a settlement of national difficulties by a withdrawal from the Union, but on the contrary asserted positively that she preferred to remain in the Union and ask for her rights under the flag.

The enemies of the government practiced every subterfuge possible to sway the people from their allegiance and to precipitate them, in opposition to their will, into the cause of the South.

The President's call on the 15th of April for Kentucky's quota of troops caused great excitement throughout the State. All were anxious to know how the Governor would answer it. The strength of the secession element was not known. On the 16th the Governor replied to the Secretary of War, as follows: "Your dispatch of September 1861, I received. In answer I say, emphatically, that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States."

It will be remembered that a very large proportion of the people of Kentucky seemed to favor the policy of armed neutrality, and the strongest of all was that many of her ablest and best men believed that she could not afford to take any side. How absurd, how foolish! This policy was soon abandoned when the State was invaded by two large armies, one under the command of General Polk, the other under General Buell.

At length a convention was called, happily for Kentucky a majority of its members were Union men, and in lieu of the passage of an ordinance of secession, a resolution calling upon Gen. Anderson to take command of the Union troops was adopted. Anderson had just been made a Brigadier-General for his gallant defense of Fort Sumpter, and being a Kentuckian by birth was acceptable to every Union man in the State.

Mr. Lincoln acceded to the request, and ordered Anderson, accompanied by Gen. W. T. Sherman, to Louisville, and assigned him to the command of the department of Kentucky.

General Anderson was a polite and accomplished gentleman, a man of usefulness had passed on account of the natural infirmities of age.

On his establishing his headquarters in Louisville, he was besieged from morning till night by those who desired favors at his hands. Instead of taking one man into his office at a time and finishing his business with him before another was admitted, all who came were ushered in at once; the result of this was, that he could never decide any one thing.

This time passed on and but slight advance was made in military preparations. The writer happened to be in the office of the Department Adjutant General on an occasion and inquired of him the cause of the delay. His reply was, "He is breaking down his constitution from day to day by hounding chairs to callers."

Anderson's health failed him, and he was relieved at his own request, whereupon Gen. W. T. Sherman was designated as his successor. General Sherman had been promoted and ordered to this department. On his arrival he was assigned to the command of Camp Dick Robinson. Here he organized a force which marched against the Confederate General Zollicoffer at Mill Springs.

Sherman was not long in infusing his own spirit into the troops in this department, and from the time he took command, the organization of his army occupied his time both night and day.

Mr. Lincoln was very anxious to let the people of this, his native State, understand that it was not his intention to interfere with slavery, and so to counteract the effect of the charge of none but Southern and Western officers to report to Sherman. In the first year of the war, there were among the General officers in Kentucky the following from that State: Lovell H. Bond, J. T. Boyle, J. Wood, W. T. Ward, W. Nelson, R. W. Johnson and possibly others.

This was a stroke of good policy on the part of the President as it served to convince the people of that State that the war was not waged against slavery, but for the restoration of the Union.

Sherman, whose great mind comprehended the magnitude of the rebellion in all its length, breadth and depth, asserted that 200,000 men would be necessary to re-establish the old order of things. This number was so large that Sherman was declared crazy and was relieved from his command, being superseded by Gen. D. C. Buell.

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and disciplinarian and his failure was not due to his inefficiency by any means. Had he been permitted to remain on duty we are of the opinion that he would have proven himself one of our ablest officers. But he was so strict with the soldiers under his command that he made himself unpopular and he was "written down," thus demonstrating the fact, in his case at least, that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

Buell's march to Nashville and thence to Grant's assistance at Shiloh was a masterly performance and stamped him as a soldier of the highest type. His coolness and bravery in the battle field rescued Grant from a terrible defeat, if not from humiliation itself.

Of this we will refer hereafter more at length. Among the officers who joined Sherman in Kentucky was one heretofore mentioned, General Wm. Nelson, who deserves more than a passing notice. Educated at Annapolis from which he entered the navy, he had long served in that arm of service and was considered one of the ablest officers of his grade. To one not well acquainted with him his manner appeared brusque, not to say rude, but within that rough exterior, which he affected, was a heart as warm and generous as ever pulsed in the heart of man. It will be remembered that he lost his life in a personal difficulty with Gen. Jeff. C. Davis on the 29th of September, 1861.

Nelson was a man of energy and of nerve whose loss was a severe blow to our army, as true and tried men were scarce in the black dark days of the rebellion. Had he survived the war, he would have been a high honor to the nation's great defense. At his funeral the writer was one of the pall bearers and opposite to him was General James S. Jackson. As we passed out of the church Jackson remarked: "We will be the next week from that day to this, the same capacity for poor Jackson, who was killed at the battle of Perryville, while gallantly leading his men forward into the dreadful carnage of October 8th, 1862."

Sad Experience of Mr. Moody.

Very often you are in a person's house, and the servant comes in and says such a person is in the front room, and she says: "Oh, dear, I am so sorry he has come. I can't bear the sight of him," and she'll get right up and go into the other room, and say, "Why, how do you do? I am very glad to see you!" There is a good deal of that sort of thing in the world. I remember, too, I was talking with a man one day and an acquaintance of his came in, and he hugged me once and shook him by the hand, and I thought he was going to shake his hand out of joint. He shook so hard, and he seemed so glad to see him and wanted him to stay, but the man was in a great hurry and could not stay, and he coaxed and urged him to stay, but the man said no, and he would come another time; and after that man went out my companion turned to me and said, "Well, he is an awful bore, and I am glad he's gone. Well, I began to feel that I was a bore, too, and I got out as quick as I could."

The Successful Physician.

There is probably no man to whom the confidence of his fellow-men is so honestly and fairly placed as in the case of the fair-skinned physician, who does his actual duty both to himself and to his patients. He is a man of high character, and his virtues need no mention or commendation of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, may well claim the readers' attention.

Dr. Pierce is a type of a class of men who obtain success by careful and well-directed effort, not attempting too much, or creating false ideas as to his powers. He is a physician in these days of complicated disorders and high-pressure living in the "Specialist" era, and he understands his own branch of the business, such as his line of Dr. Pierce. For the benefit of his readers he has written a "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is well worth reading by those who need such a work. With strict business honor, high professional skill, reasonable fees, and a large number of assistants, Dr. Pierce will doubtless make his name familiar as "household words."

Ancient Newspapers.

At the coming Centennial Newspaper Exhibition at Philadelphia it has been decided to display copies of antique journals and other curiosities of newspaper literature. To this interesting collection all persons having ancient, quaint, or curious specimens are invited to contribute, and the exhibitors are to be as hearty and general as we hope to find it, this gathering of time-worn publications will prove to be not only a leading trait of the fair, but a source of interest to all who are interested in the history of the press.

All having the ability and the will to do so on the project should transmit their contributions without delay to the Philadelphia office of the Newspaper Exhibition, Ledger building, 10 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

Whilst on view, these exhibits will have attached to them labels designating by date the year in which each was published, and the name of the publisher. The exhibitors will be taken to preserve them from damage. After the close of the Exhibition they will be again at the service of their owners, or in the absence of different instructions will be transferred to some historical society or museum.

During the late war there were many newspapers issued which illustrated the strife in which their publishers found themselves. Pink, blue, and yellow sheets, wrapping paper, and many other substitutes were pressed into service. Specimens of these now possess a curious interest.

The advantages to the public of such a gathering are manifest to a degree which renders elucidation unnecessary, and the opportunity to do a very good thing is placed within easy reach. A single copy of some sheet broadsheet may not be of much worth to its proprietor, yet in connection with others it will make up a worthy collection. Many people there are who, having preserved such curiosities for years, can turn them to little or no practical account, and it is not too much to hope that the response given by them will be ready and general. Without loss to themselves, they can benefit visitors to the great Centennial Exhibition and appreciably advance a patriotic movement.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED.—In communities remote from larger towns there seems to be but two alternatives: the sick, distressed by chronic diseases, may either consult a "Scientific Medicine" man, or a "Common Sense" man. The latter is the one who has had extensive experience in treating the sick at a distance from his office, and moreover, his consultations are free, and he is not a doctor who has little knowledge of his own organizations or of their diseases, how much more successfully can physicians, after instituting all necessary inquiries, prepare remedies precisely suited to the organization and diseases of the invalid; just as a tailor cuts and fits a coat to the back. In this respect, Dr. R. V. 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LINENFELSER & FABER'S COLUMN.

We are now receiving New Goods daily, consisting of

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Crockery & Glassware.

These goods were bought to be sold at

Prices to Suit Customers.

We buy all our goods in Chicago and New York, for cash, and defy competition!

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

All are invited to come and examine our goods, and they will not go away dissatisfied.

We sell for Cash, and can sell Cheaper than any establishment that sells on trust. We do not have to make up our bad debts off our cash customers, and can afford to put our goods at the lowest prices.

You can save money by buying your goods of us.

You can get better goods for less money. We keep no shoddy, but all our goods are warranted to be of the best material and what they are represented.

We keep constantly on hand the best stock of

GROCERIES

In the Minnesota Valley, consisting of Coffees, Sugar, Teas, Pure Spices, etc., etc., which we are selling at prices that defy competition.

We pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, and all kinds of farm produce, in cash, or goods at cash prices.

F. LINENFELSER, GEORGE FABER.

HOME ITEMS

REDUCTION IN FARE.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway.

Trains going South, depart:
8:30 A. M.
8:50 P. M.
Trains going North, depart:
8:30 A. M.
8:50 P. M.

S. W. LUKK, Agent.

Hastings & Dakota Ry. Time Table

Chicago, 7:15 A. M.
Duluth, 10:30 A. M.
Duluth, 11:55 P. M.
Yankton, 12:15 P. M.
Glenside, 1:30 P. M.
Yankton, 2:10 P. M.
Duluth, 2:45 P. M.
Duluth, 3:10 P. M.
Chicago, 3:45 P. M.

See new advertisements in another column.

The rush for these cheap goods, still continues at the store of Linenfelser & Faber.

If you like a good mixed drink, call on Doyle.

Fred Henning says he won't be undersold by any firm in Chaska. Call and see his stock.

Chaska is decidedly the best market and purchasing place in the county. Our readers should bear this in mind.

Mr. Kador of Waconia sells good double and single harness at prices ranging from \$28 to \$32. Give him a call.

Our Justice courts have been kept busy the past two weeks, nearly every day. Good business for officers and lawyers, but death on litigants.

H. A. Child Esq., was down to Saint Paul, consulting Dr. Hand, on Tuesday. Mr. C., is suffering with partial paralysis of the limbs. We hope to see him all right soon.

Messrs. Linenfelser & Faber wish us to state to the farmers of Carver County that they are selling goods, below Saint Paul and Minneapolis prices. Give them a call.

Service.—The Rev. Mr. Hinton, agent for the American Bible Society will preach in the Moravian Church on Sunday next, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, and at Carver in the evening.

Business.—Business has been very good in Chaska for the past month. The business enterprise and activity of our merchants has been such, that a very large trade is drawn to Chaska from 15 to 25 miles. We have the word of many persons who have been in the habit of purchasing their year's supply of goods in St. Paul and Minneapolis, that the same articles can be purchased in Chaska at the same prices and at a saving of time and expenses to and from those markets. And from experience we can confidently recommend the Chaska firms for square dealing every time.

Goodrich says he is no humbug, and sells his goods just as he advertises them. His stock is genuine.

Directors Meeting.—Frank Warner Esq., Secretary of the Carver County Agricultural Society, has called a meeting of the directors of said Society, to meet at his office in Carver on the 27th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The purpose of the meeting of directors is to fix upon a place and time of holding the next fair, and also fixing premium list. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

Sickness.—There is considerable sickness in our village at the present time, mostly fevers.

Fred Henning has been confined to his bed for some time with an attack of fever. Miss Lucy Du Toit has also been very ill, but we are pleased to say that both persons named are improving.

John Neunsinger is also able to walk about town, although still very weak.

Goodrich has just received 500 latest styles of shawls, which he offers for 90 cents a piece. Ladies, call and see them.

Mail Route.—A new mail route has been established by Congress, from Chaska to Excelsior, and mail services will soon be put on the route. This is a much needed route, and we have no doubt will be a paying one.

40 per cent cheaper will boots and shoes be sold at the new cash store of S. & H.

Busy.—Dr. Richardson informs us that he is kept busy day and night at present. His sick list in this village is quite large, to say nothing of his outside patients.

Dr. Haas, says that he is also on the "go" most of the time.

New Advertisements.

Read the new advertisements in this issue. As soon as we receive our new German type we shall have more room for reading matter and advertisements.

Farmers.—Be sure and read the advertisements of the different stores in this issue of the HERALD.

Disgraceful.—The saloon window of William Ochs, and the windows in the private residence of Mrs. Gabelhof were broken last Saturday night after midnight in a riotous manner. It is almost a disgrace to any community to have such a set of ruffians about. It wasn't healthy for any of them, if by any means, they can be found out. The eyes of the community are on a number of persons and they better mind their business pretty thoroughly.

Good coffee 5 lbs. for one dollar at H. Goodrich.

Brick Yards.

We are informed by Mr. Gregg, that his yard will be in condition to commence active operation by the 1st day of May next. A large gang of men have been at work for the past two weeks, putting the same in trim. They intend to manufacture more extensively than ever, this summer. George & Andy Weist are also getting their yard in shape for the seasons work.

City Election.

Our annual charter election takes place on the 2nd Tuesday in May.—Five Village Trustees, a Clerk and Treasurer form the compliment. See that you select good men, with the interest of our city at heart.

Largest stock of boots and shoes at S. & H. Chaska.

After Goods.—Mr. Heinemann of the firm of Streissguth & Heinemann went below last Wednesday after more goods.

Called.—George Kugler, A. C. Lassen and Mr. Kaeuer, three of the prominent citizens of Waconia were in town last week and made us a very pleasant call.

If you want a good cool drink, call on Doyle.

Fireman's Dance.

The fireman's dance last Saturday evening was very well patronized and was in every respect a success. The net proceeds will be applied towards purchasing uniforms for the boys.

Dwelling.—The new frame dwelling house of Andreas Conshok, is up and enclosed and will soon be ready for occupancy. Henry Koenig Sr. is the builder.

The largest, best and cheapest stock of boots and shoes at H. Goodrich, Chaska. See adv. in another column.

Wedding.—Fred Oberle Jr. of Lakewood, will be married to day at 3 o'clock p. m., to Miss. Manuel of the same town. A long and pleasant life is the wish of the HERALD corps.

Drugs &c.—Call at Franken's city drug emporium and get your fancy toilet articles or anything else in his line. See advertisement in another column.

New summer suits, new coats \$2.50 a piece at the new cash store of Streissguth & Heinemann.

DEAD

Judge Sargent received a telegram last week, from Cleveland Ohio, announcing the death of Mrs. E. Walton, sister of Mr. Sargent. Mrs. Walton was well known in this county, having lived for years in Carver. She was an estimable lady, and her many friends here will sincerely mourn her death.

Personal.—Rev. Mr. Coer, of Shakopee, one of the most eloquent preachers in the State, spent a few hours in our city on Saturday.

J. B. Holmes of Waukegan, brother of Mrs. Capt. Houghton of Carver, spent a few days in Carver last week. He had not seen his relatives for 10 years.

Hon. Robert Patterson of Benton, shook hands with his many friends in Chaska last Saturday.

D. L. How, Esq. the Shakopee banker passed through town on Monday last on his way to Minneapolis.

New goods arriving every day at S. & H.

BRICK & LUMBER.

Gregg & Griswold

Manufacture and keep on hand at all times the well known and justly celebrated CHASKA BRICK.

Also dealers in all kinds of Pine Lumber.

Cash paid for dry maple wood. In February and March we shall offer LUMBER in exchange for SOFT WOOD.

FOR SALE.—Two good work horses. Chaska, Dec. 21st 1876.

GREGG & GRISWOLD.

HARNESS & SADDLERY.

WATERTOWN, MINN.
S. B. KOHLER, Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of harnesses, saddlery, Blankets and Trimmings and etc.—Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS IN CHASKA.

AT YOUNG'S OLD STAND, KEPT BY

H. Goodrich.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our advertisement. It is well worth while to read it. We do not say: "Competition take a back seat!" but we do say, that we are bound not to be UNDERSOLD!

We have just received from St. Paul the largest stock of goods that has ever been brought to the Minnesota Valley, bought at the lowest prices, and we are confident, that we can offer greater inducements than any other house in Chaska.

OUR PRICE LIST.

Coffee A Sugar	10 lbs for	\$1 00		
Good Coffee 5	do	1 00	Good, nice latest style prints	4
Saleratus 16	do	1 00	Good sheeting	5
Soap 20 bars for		1 00	Striped shirting	10
Tea 2	do	1 00	Ticking as low as	
Oysters, 6 cans for		1 00	Bleached shirting	5
Peaches 5	do	1 00	Cheviots	
Strawberries 5	do	1 00	Alpacas	25
Blackberries 5	do	1 00	Large summer shawls	
Pepper 8 boxes		75	Duckies	15
Fine cut chewing tobacco per lb		75	Jeans as low as	
Smoking	do	40	Deumens	
Vinegar, per gal		25	Farmers cloth	
Molasses do		65	Stockings	5
Good syrup do				

THE LARGEST STOCK IN

THE LARGEST STOCK IN

BOOTS & SHOES

EVER BROUGHT TO CHASKA.

Good summer boots we sell for	\$2 50	Boys' Shoes in proportion.	\$1 00
Thick Boots	3 50	Ladies' surged shoes	1 00
Good fine do	4 00	Goat footed shoes	2 25
Mens fox do	2 50	Good goat shoes	1 50
Mens best plow shoes	2 00	Heavy shoes, A, calf,	75
Fine gaiters	2 00	Slippers	
Red Shoes	1 75	Misses' and children shoes to correspond.	
Cloth do	1 25	And all other goods at lowest possible	
Low Ties	1 75	prices.	

H. GOODRICH.

Merchants Hotel.

CHASKA, : : MINNESOTA.

Wm. Brinkhaus, Proprietor.

This Hotel is new and completely furnished. Traders and Farmers will find the best accommodations, and moderate charges. Board by the day or week.

The Best of Wines and Liquors can be had at the Bar.

Good stabling attached, and water handy.

Saloon and Restaurant

by

CHRIS. EDER,

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

WINE, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

and

MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER

constantly on hand.

Lunch and Warm Meals

furnished at all reasonable hours at prices to suit the times.

Chaska House,

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

F. HAMMER, - - Proprietor,

This House is thoroughly furnished, and offers the best accommodations for board by the day or week, and for the traveling public. Good stabling attached. Charges moderate.

F. HAMMER, Chaska, Minn.

Chaska Express.

ADAM RICE announces to the citizens of Chaska that he will run his express wagon to and from the stations.

On Arrival of Each Train, and will do general Express and drayage business in the village of Chaska. Charges moderate.

ADAM RICE.

State of Minnesota, County of Carver, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of William Haas deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Matilda Haas of Chaska representing, among other things, that Wm. Haas late of said County on the 1st day of October A. D. 1875, at said County died intestate, and being a inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this County, and that said Petitioner is widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Henry Wellens granted, it is ordered that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 22d day of May A. D. 1876 at 10 o'clock a. m., at Probate Court room in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Valley Herald a weekly newspaper printed and published at Chaska in said County.

Dated at Chaska the 26th day of April A. D. 1876.

By the Court.

J. A. SARGENT, Judge of Probate.

GOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE. I will sell at a bargain my dwelling and store situated opposite the abbot Block in Chaska well located for any kind of business. Will sell the whole cheap for cash.

FRANK HAMEL.

North Western Hotel.

GLENGOE, MINN.

Is centrally located, and has good stabling attached.

JOSEPH EHRM, Prop.

Feb. 25 ly.

John Orth & Co. BEER BREWERS, Minneapolis, - Minn.

PHILLIP HENK,

is still at his old stand in Chaska, and confidently announces to the public that he has the

Largest Stock

of

HARDWARE

of all kinds and descriptions in

CARVER COUNTY,

consisting of

STOVES,

IRON,

NAILS,

GLASS,

CUTLERY, and

SHELF HARDWARE

Also constantly on hand the best quality of

TIN WARE,

which is manufactured in his own shop by the best of workmen from the best quality of tin, and all warranted.

Building Paper

of all kinds and of the best quality constantly on hand, and can be furnished in any quantity.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

and

MACHINERY

from the best manufacturers sold at the lowest prices and on reasonable terms.

From his long experience in handling plows he has selected the best kinds, and now has the

LARGEST STOCK

and

BEST QUALITY

of

Breaking and Cross Plows

ever brought to Carver County, which are

WARRANTED

to do first-class work, and to scour out all kinds of soil.

Panjo prices for all goods. Twenty percent more than ever before. Come and see and you will believe.

PHILLIP HENK, Chaska, Minn.

Boots & Shoes

made to order by

GERHARD SCHROEDERS,

CHASKA, - - MINNESOTA.

fine boots a specialty, and a good fit guaranteed.

All work done at hard times prices. Repairing neatly done.

New Store. New Goods.

FRED HENNING,

Has just opened a new stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY,

and

GLASS WARE,

Canned Fruits,

and everything usually kept in a country store, which he will sell

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Quick sales and small profits is his motto.

He Will Not be Undersold.

The highest market price paid for all farm produce.

FRED HENNING, Chaska, Minn.

AUCTIONEER.

JERRY EHEMAN,

LAKE TOWN, MINN.

I hereby offer my services to the citizens of Carver County, as a public auctioneer. I will attend all sales in any part of the county—in either English or German, and at rates as cheap as the cheapest.

LARGEST STOCK

OF GENERAL

Merchandise

Ever Exhibited at Chaska,

AT BOTTOM PRICES!

STREISSGUTH

& HEINEMANN

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

Cash for Wheat. All Kinds of Produce in Exchange.

NEW LEGALS.

Foreclosure Sale Under Decree.

By virtue of a decree of strict foreclosure, made and entered in the District Court in and for the county of Carver and State of Minnesota on the 21st day of August A. D